THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

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Marriage and the Family: the Soviet View

The Calculating Bride and the Jilted Groom

'Family Reasons' vs. Job Assignments

The Unworthy Father ... An Abducted Bride

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee or Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Marriage and the Family in Socialist Society

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (By A. Kharchev. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 23, pp. 2-3. Complete text:) Questions of marriage and the family deeply interest and stir our Soviet youth. This is quite understandable. Every Soviet person tries to construct his personal life in conformity with the requirements of communist morality.

What are these requirements?

The relations between men and women are one of those forms of social relationships, the nature of which has been determined, in the long run, by the economic system of society at each stage of the historical development of mankind. While the socialist system signifies the absence of any exploitation of man by man and is marked by the mutual aid and cooperation of free people, the bourgeois system cannot exist without exploitation and oppression and signifies the rule of the bestial laws of capitalist competition.

The bourgeoisie, wrote Marx and Engels, left no other relations among people "***but naked self-interest and heartless pursuit of gain."

Marriage for the bourgeoisie is merely a means of accumulating wealth. In capitalist countries there exists a tremendous number of "marriage advertising" periodicals and "marriage bureaus" which engage in the business of arranging marriage "deals." The individual's personal feelings and inclinations are ignored in these "deals." People marry without knowing the character or interests of their mates, but they are perfectly informed on the purely material, economic advantages that the marriage offers them.

In pursuit of these benefits people twisted by bourgeois upbringing and bourgeois wolf morality are prepared to commit any base act or crime.

Even so arrant a champion of "the American way of life" and of all capitalism as the renegade writer Upton Sinclair is unable to conceal this. In his novels "World's End" and "Between Two Worlds" he describes a series of scandalous happenings in the chronicle of a bourgeois family. Here is one of his heroines, Edna Hackabury, bought for the duration of her life (marriage!) by a wealthy American soap manufacturer and taking advantage of every opportunity to be unfaithful to the husband she hates. Here is a talented but poor American girl obliged to sell herself to a businessman who finances her theater debut. Here, finally, is the wealthy heiress Irma Barnes, literally hunted by a mob of suitors.

Such are the ugly, bargain relationships established by the bourgeoisie between men and women.

Spiritual and political slavery for women is a necessary condition for the existence of the family established on this basis. In capitalist countries the doors to education and public activity are in effect closed to women. Married women are essentially the property of their husbands.

"The bourgeois regards his wife as a simple tool of production," wrathfully wrote Marx and Engels. Life has fully confirmed these words. Two years ago an Italian court in Naples tried a suit brought by citizen Rino Vinceguerra, who turned down the "goods" sold by one Vincento Marvazi and demanded his money back. The trial revealed that Marvazi had surrendered his wife to Vinceguerra for a specified period in exchange for 40,000 lire (340 rubles)! The compact had been drawn up according to all the rules and signed and sealed. The bourgeois court however found no violation of the law in this disgusting fact and treated the litigation as an ordinary lawsuit between two property owners.

Bourgeois art, press and radio preach the idea that woman is "inferior" and incapable of fruitful work or political and cultural activity. All this is aimed at making woman a suppressed, obedient being, capable only of entertaining and serving man.

But neither Draconian laws against women nor the hypocrisy and false preachments of the learned lackeys of imperialism can make the bourgeois marriage bargain what it is not and cannot be—firm and stable. Hence bourgeois marriage, as Marx and Engels wrote, is actually "community of wives." Its inevitable accompaniments are mutual dislike of the partners to the marriage, infidelity and other immoral phenomena that bear incontrovertible witness to the breakdown of the bourgeois family.

The relationship between men and women in the proletarian milieu in bourgeois society is on a completely different basis. The proletariat is free of property prejudices and the proletarian woman as a rule is economically independent of her husband, since she is obliged to hold a job to support herself. This establishes a definite community of political and spiritual interests between men and women and leads to a prevalence of comradeship, mutual respect and mutual love in the relations between them.

But while capitalism creates the prerequisites for new relationships between men and women in the proletarian milieu, it makes marriage and the creation of a family more and more difficult for the proletarian, since it constantly worsens the material position of the working people.

The great October socialist revolution put an end once and for all to the unequal status of women in our country. The Soviet state did not confine itself to proclaiming the formal and legal equality of men and women. All measures were taken to draw women actively into jobs in socialized industry and agriculture, to liberate them from household burdens and to give them aid in raising their children.

The Bolshevist party enrolled women extensively in public and political activity, increased the creative activity of millions of working women, advanced thousands of talented women administrators, organizers of socialist production and workers of socialist culture.

Many millions of women are employed in industry, transportation and agriculture. More than 2,500,000 women work in scientific, educational and cultural institutions; more than 1,000,000 women teachers are educating our young generation; about the same number work in the public health services.

Soviet women take broad part in the country's political life and in the governing of the state. Two hundred eighty of the best daughters of the Soviet people have been elected Deputies of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, 2209 are Deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and autonomous republics, and more than a half million are Deputies to local Soviets.

Elimination of the last remnants of woman's inequality, the steady rise in the political and cultural level of Soviet people and the growth in their prosperity—all this has led to the establishment of the new, socialist, Soviet family, of a kind unheard of in history—to the triumph of new relationships between men and women.

As distinct from the bourgeois family, the socialist family is a voluntary union of man and woman with equal rights; it is void of antagonistic contradictions and therefore possesses incomparably greater strength. It is welded together not by necessity, not by the chase after profits, not by crude material considerations, but by a feeling of mutual love and respect.

Love, which is the foundation of the socialist family, is above all a community of spiritual interest.

It is not a matter of the subjective understanding of love but of the objective logic of class relations in matters of love, V. I. Lenin stressed. The individual cannot be independent of the life of society. As a member of society and representative of a definite class he has a definite circle of ideas and sets himself definite aims and aspirations. Is it possible to speak of love if these ideas, these aims and aspirations of the man and woman, do not coincide, but contradict each other?

Remember some of the pages in N. Ostrovsky's book, "How the Steel Was Tempered:" didn't Pavel Korchagin like Tonya Tumanova? But to Korchagin, as to any progressive Soviet

person, the interests of the Party, the motherland and the group came first, and Tonya wanted to take him from all this and to lock him in a tight shell of philistine happiness. As a result the initial feeling of mutual liking and mutual attraction could not develop into love, it died out.

Yelena Nikolayevna Koshevaya, mother of Hero of the Soviet Union Oleg Koshevoi [in Fadeyev's novel "Young Guard"] relates:

"The conspirators' circle began to grow. ***Almost all Oleg's friends joined it except his closest friend, Lina. I cautiously inquired of Oleg: '***Aren't you giving Lina any assignments?' My son answered: 'I was mistaken in her, mama.' I tried to persuade him not to quarrel with Lina. Oleg dismissed this with a sharp gesture. 'Haven't I spoken to her enough? After all, she gets along quite well under the Germans!'"

Like Pavel Korchagin, Oleg could not love a girl who did not have interests in common with him, who tried to adapt herself to the fascist occupation at a time when all Soviet people were conducting an implacable struggle against the invaders.

Thus, the love which joins Soviet people is linked indissolubly with their common love of the motherland, is inseparable from the feeling of Soviet patriotism, from the urge to devote all one's energies to the great cause of Lenin and Stalin.

Such love elevates and ennobles a human being, gives him new strength, inspires him to feats of work and battle. This is very well shown, for instance, in V. Kochetov's novel "The Zhurbins." The young Soviet worker Alexei Zhurbin loves the girl Katya. One day "Alexei met Katya and invited her to come for a walk in the evening. Katya said she would come. Alexei returned aboard ship after his meal-break and showed what work is: in four hours he did as much as normally took 12."

The basis of Soviet love is genuine, lasting friendship between man and woman.

However, in the early years of the revolution we had among us "theoreticians" who openly preached the gospel of so-called "free love." According to this "theory," in the communist society it will be as easy for anyone to satisfy his or her sexual needs as to drink a glass of water. The advocates of this "theory" alleged that they were Marxists, but in actual fact their revolutionary phrases were merely a cover for dragging corrupt bourgeois morality into our Soviet life.

In one of his letters to Inesse Armand, who had sent him an outline for a brochure about the family, V. I. Lenin wrote: "***You contrast***a kiss without love (a momentary affair) ***to kisses without married love***." Thereby Lenin emphasized that a "momentary love" cannot exist at all, that the bourgeois demand for "free love" reduces love to a purely physiological act and represents a demand for freedom from serious love, from child bearing—freedom of adultery.

All kinds of "theories" proclaiming "free love" have been used by the enemies of the Party and of the people in their subversive activity. Attempting to corrupt our youth morally, enemies hoped thereby to corrupt it politically, to undermine its political stability. All this shows the indissoluble link between everyday life and politics, shows the enormous political significance of questions of one's personal life.

Unfortunately, even today we have among us people who do not understand this and who consider that their personal life "is nobody's business." Furthermore, they sometimes even attempt to justify "theoretically" their unworthy conduct in everyday life. One day the editors received a letter, the author of which told of the flippancy and inconstancy displayed by his young acquaintance M. in his relations with women. Moreover, M. wishes to convince his comrades that all who criticize him are backward people because under communism, in his opinion, there should be "complete freedom" in relations between men and women.

The same understanding of freedom in love and marriage is involved, apparently, in instances described by our reader Comrade Bulatov, of Kazan. Nikolai V. and Tanya S. got to know each other at a dance. After three days they decided to get married. Eight months later Nikolai started divorce proceedings. Another example: Konstantin N., a forge operator at a machine plant, met a girl on the streetcar. A few days later they registered their marriage, but two months later Konstantin decided to divorce his wife: they were incompatible!

Is this the "freedom" we want?

The socialist revolution is the only revolution which allows men and women full freedom in contracting and dissolving marriages. But this does not mean that Soviet society can countenance an abuse of this freedom by light-minded people.

True freedom of love and marriage consists in our society in the fact that nothing and no one prevents people from contracting marriages of love, in the fact that we have eliminated all economic and other influences on the choice of one's partner, in the fact that society does not interfere in this choice.

Soviet laws relating to marriage and the family are an expression of our state's care and concern for Soviet people, who are building their family relations on a firm and healthy basis. This is clearly shown by such facts as the awarding of titles of honor and state aid to mothers with many children, long paid holidays during pregnancy, measures to preserve the health of mother and child, etc.

At the same time, our laws have as their object to implant in Soviet people, especially in the youth, a conscious, serious attitude to marriage and the family.

M. I. Kalinin said that before entering upon marriage one should know well the person with whom one is preparing to share one's life, that the establishment of a family is a very responsible step in life.

The families of which Comrade Bulatov writes rapidly fell to pieces because the people who were establishing them did not take the trouble to get to know each other. They did not stop to think that marriage is a union for life, that only true love stands up to all trials and brings happiness.

It was difficult for Alexei Kovshov, the hero of V. Azhayev's novel "Far From Moscow," to endure separation from his wife Zina. But neither time nor distance nor the rumor of her death shook his love of her or caused him to take the line of least resistance and to take advantage of the strong feeling which Zhenya Kozlova, the girl who worked alongside him, had for him.

Of course, all this demands will power, self-control and self-restraint—which Soviet people should constantly strive to develop. There was a moment when, under the influence of circumstances, Alexei Kovshov nearly overstepped the borderline of his purely friendly relations with Zhenya. "For a minute the thought came into my head," he subsequently told his friend Georgi Beridze, "that, after all, it won't affect my love for Zina if I embrace and caress this girl. And at once I felt ashamed of this thought. I felt that this would spoil everything for me—my love, my whole life—that I would cease to be myself. I checked myself. I would never afterwards have forgiven myself such a weakness. A beloved wife at the front, in the midst of danger, and I incapable of controlling a momentary burst of passion."

People like Alexei Kovshov do not need the "freedom of love" desired by Comrade M., for such "freedom of love" is characteristic not of our society but of the corrupt bourgeois world. Lenin said: "Revolution demands of the masses, of the individual, concentration and effort. Lack of restraint in sexual life is bourgeois: it is a sign of corruption. Self-control, self-discipline—these are not slavery; they are necessary in love, too."

And it is precisely this self-control and self-discipline necessary in love in which our Soviet laws on marriage and the family educate our people.

Genuine love fears no difficulties and no trials. If a person suffers a misfortune, if he is physically injured or crippled, he needs comradely support more than anyone. One who loved him earlier, when he had been healthy and happy, cannot leave him, cannot throw him to the winds, for this would contradict the very essence of love as primarily spiritual and moral unity of husband and wife.

Overcoming together the difficulties encountered in life strengthens genuine love; in the family love is enhanced and enriched by the joys of motherhood and fatherhood, by the feeling of thankfulness for the help and support that people extend to one another in their life together.

Though individual in form, love has great social content, for, as Lenin said, "***two participate in love, and a third new life arises. Here lies society's interest, here duty to the group arises." A strong, friendly Soviet family, in which man and

wife, parents and children, are united by the common feeling of Soviet patriotism and by community of ambitions and interests alone can perform this duty and properly meet the task of raising the new generation.

Our family is a part of Soviet society, a small Soviet group, welded together by the ties of kinship. In it new, previously unknown relationships bind together not only husband and wife, but also parents and children.

This unanimity in performing a sacred duty to the motherland, to the people, provides a vivid expression of the relationship of mutual aid and cooperation that underlies our institution of the family. Without this unity, love cannot spring up or exist between parents and children.

The chief function of the family is the rearing of the growing generation. Therefore the state and its agencies, in cases of conflicts between married people, devote their main attention to guaranteeing the interests of the children. A strong and united family is a reliable guarantee that the children brought up in such a family will be true Soviet patriots, active builders of communism.

The overwhelming majority of Soviet people—both of the older and the younger generations, both fathers and children—are toiling honestly and selflessly for the good of the beloved motherland, are struggling side by side for the victory of communism.

This joint labor and joint struggle give our families an indestructible stability; they are the guarantee of their happiness. At the same time the role of the Soviet family is growing, its role in the life of our society, in the struggle for finally overcoming the survivals of capitalism in people's minds, its role in the building of communism. This is why all Soviet people are, together with their state, vitally interested in further strengthening the family, in developing and consolidating in all our life the lofty and noble principles of communist morality.

The Calculating Bride and the Jilted Groom

(Feuilleton)—THE WORM IN THE APPLE. (By S. Narinyani. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 20, p. 3. 1700 words. Condensed text:) On the way to the marriage registration bureau the prospective couple behaved like children. The groom threw a snowball at the bride and the bride threw one back, then friends joined in, and soon there was a merry battle the length of the street in the village of Kuzminki. ...

Ruddy from playing and from the cold, the young people ran into the marriage registration bureau, followed even there by the laughing and joking guests. ... Andrei Prokoshin, whom the fifth-year students had chosen to be best man at the wedding feast, began to open a bottle of champagne in order to drink to Inga Bulkina and Boris Seglin the minute they had registered. The bottle was opened for nothing, however. The head of the marriage registration bureau refused to register the marriage that day. He took the young people's application and told them to return in a week to register the marriage.

"Why a week from now? Why not right now?"

"Because that is the way it is—so that the two parties can make doubly sure of their feelings."

Boris Seglin was very unwilling to postpone the marriage registration. And why postpone it? He had waited a long time for the day when he could call Inga his wife, and now this surprise!

The groom's impatience embarassed the bride, who bashfully tugged at Boris' coat and whispered: "Don't be upset!"

"What do you mean, 'don't be upset!'" shouted best man Prokoshin, and pointed to the bottle. The fizzing Don wine threatened to run over in a fountain of foam.

The head of the marriage registration bureau smiled sympathetically at the groom, as if to say: you can't cork champagne once the bottle's been opened.

But despite his sympathy he still insisted:

"You can come back a week from now and register then. Meanwhile you'll have to cork the bottle until next Sunday."

Feverish preparations for the wedding started in the student dormitory the following Sunday. ... Prokoshin opened the "bubbly" Don wine in order to toast the young couple, but there was no one to answer the toast. The bride, it seems, had not yet put in an appearance. An anxious Prokoshin asked: "Where is Inga?" ...

The girls ran to seek Inga, but she was not in her room. They went to the beauty parlor, thinking that the bride might be having a hair wave, but she was not there either. ... Perhaps she had been in an accident? But it turned out there had been no accident. While Boris Seglin was making the rounds of the hospitals, a student named Nikitin arrived in Kuzminki from Veshnyaki and said he had seen Inga in the club.

"What's she doing there?"

"Dancing with Grisha Ashaurov."

When the guests heard this sensational news they realized there would be no wedding that day and began to leave.

Inga Bulkina did not get home until one in the morning, when she tried to steal into her room. But she did not succeed in getting under the covers unnoticed: her roommates were waiting for her and immediately jumped out of bed and rushed to her:

"Well, tell us!"

"What should I tell? I'm not going to marry Boris."

The girls looked at each other in amazement.

"Then why did you deceive him and set a wedding date?"

"The date was set for last week, and this week I've thought it over. I've stopped loving Boris, do you understand?"

"Inga isn't telling the truth, girls," said Kalya Varentsova. "This isn't a matter of love at all."

What was it, then, if not love?

Two days earlier, the commission for assigning graduates had met at the Veterinary Academy and had assigned the young specialists to work in all parts of the Soviet Union. Kalya Varentsova had asked to be sent to Stalingrad Province, Nina Semenchuk to Novosibirsk. The chairman of the commission had asked Inga:

"Where would you like to work?"

"Bulkina is marrying young Seglin," said the dean.

Everyone realized that meant Inga would remain in Moscow, and Inga smiled and said:

"Where the needle goes, the thread must follow."

The fate of the needle had been determined long before. But definitely! Boris Seglin was the pride of the academy and had been doing research in the institute laboratories since his third year, while one of his reports, presented by him before the student scientific society a year previously, had even been published in a journal of the Academy of Sciences.

And so the chairman of the commission asked Boris Seglin:

"And as for you, young man, we would like to keep you in the department. Is that all right with you?"

But instead of saying yes, Boris said:

"No, it would be difficult for me here."

"But haven't you already done independent work in the laboratory?"

"I have, and I have come to realize that I know little of life. After all, a man can't do much in science without practical knowledge."

Inga looked at Boris and just could not understand. Had her ears deceived her? Here a person is permitted to stay on at the academy and in the department, the ministry offers him a special graduate fellowship, and he argues and asks to be allowed to work as a beginning doctor in a veterinary hospital.

That evening Inga asked Boris:

"Are you serious about deciding to become a district horse doctor?"

"Not a horse doctor; a veterinary."

"And did you think about me?"

"Of course! We'll work on the collective farm together."

"He wants me to go to the Altai with him," Inga complained to her girl friends that night.

"What's so strange about that? Where the needle goes, the thread must follow."

"Waste my life in pigpens and barns for him? No thanks."

"But if you don't like barns, why did you study at our academy?" asked Nina Semenchuk.

Inga studied in the zootechnical department not because she loved the subject but because of inertia, because it was awkward not to study. Actually, however, she would have been quite content with the carefree existence of a housewife. And this is what had happened! Here she had planned to be married and become a graduate student's wife, then perhaps a docent's and, who knows, in ten or 15 years she might even become a Mrs. Professor! Now all these dreams were ruined because Inga realized that with a husband like Boris she would never be able to count on a peaceful, quiet life. A man like that would spend all day and all night in the collective farm sheep pens and would make his wife help him keep records of mangy horses and lambs.

"And why not?" he would say. "Didn't you study at the Veterinary Academy?" ...

"No," said Inga. "I won't get anywhere with a husband like that."

Having said this, she began to think not about Boris, but about Grisha Ashaurov. Grisha owned half of a house near Moscow, and Grisha had asked the commission to send him to work in his home district.

"What if I should marry Grisha Ashaurov?" Inga asked herself. "Naturally, there wouldn't be so much love involved, but then there'd be more comforts." ...

One dance, and Grisha, having forgiven Inga all her transgressions, headed for the marriage registration bureau with her. The head of the Veshnyaki marriage registration bureau accepted Grisha's declaration and said just what the head of the Kuzminki bureau had told Boris the Sunday before:

"Please come back a week from now and register at that time."

"Why a week from now? Why not now?" Grisha sputtered.

But Inga tugged at his coat and said:

"Don't be upset. That's how it has to be!"

Inga hoped that during the week her girl friends would stop being angry with her and they would arrange a noisy, merry wedding for her and Grisha, complete with champagne. But this time the girls were quite firm. And though Inga invited almost the entire fifth-year class to the wedding, none of her friends came. The young couple waited for the guests the whole evening but no one came to see them. Inga was hurt and chagrined. She even wondered whether she was doing the right thing in preparing to lead a carefree life shielded by her husband, but these doubts did not trouble her for long. She had forgotten these pangs of conscience by morning.

As for her former girl friends, she thought: "Let them work as stockbreeders, zootechnicians and veterinaries; let them go to Siberia or the Altai and find their places in life. But I've already found my place. Where the needle goes, the thread must follow."

'Family Reasons' vs. Job Assignments

(Feuilleton)—FAMILY REASONS. (By K. Cherkashin. Izvestia, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Let us make this clear in advance, reader: the writer of these lines is in favor of the family. We have a deep respect for the idea of the family circle and are ready to defend its sacred foundations to the utmost of our ability. But—

Sofia Semyonovna Abidor has a husband and two children. In addition, she has a degree in medicine, obtained after a long period of study at the expense of the state. Dr. Abidor became one of the 76 doctors graduated from Uzhgorod State University last winter. Let us repeat—she became one of them; but she is no longer. She left her practice for family reasons.

Sofia Semyonovna's husband has no degree, but he has a solid practical experience behind him. Abidor is a specialist in general-store management and holds the post of commercial director of the Uzhgorod City Mixed Trade Organization, in accordance with his experience. A few months ago he was offered a transfer to one of the district centers of Transcarpathian Province, where his wife had been appointed a doctor. Abidor said: "Perechin? But that's a village. What am I to do there?"

"The same as you were doing in Uzhgorod. And all expenses connected with your move will be refunded."

"I categorically refuse! I won't go," replied Abidor.

The members of the Committee on Assignment of Specialists pondered at length on what to do. Were they not in fact breaking up a family? Although according to the law a husband without high qualifications is obliged to go to work in the same place where his wife is sent after finishing a higher educational institution (and vice versa), the committee decided to compromise: they sent Dr. S. Abidor to the village of Dravtsy, three kilometers from Uzhgorod and connected with it by bus service.

"Once again, no!" said the Abidors with one voice.

So Sofia Semyonovna left the ranks of the specialists sent by the Ministry of Higher Education to the Transcarpathian Province Public Health Department. The state suffered a loss in the sum of—

But is it only a question of money?

The husband of young Dr. L. Aksenovich, an employee of the Transcarpathian Province Administration of the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Justice, has neither specialized training nor much experience. There has not been time as yet for children to appear in the Bobrinsk-Aksenovich family. But "family reasons" were found here, too. They enabled Dr. Aksenovich not to take up the post to which she was appointed in Rakhov District.

Dr. F. Ponaid was just as immovable. Her husband, the head of a department in the City Mixed Trade Organization, successfully imitated the intractability and obstinacy of his commercial director. One of the hospitals in Veliky Berezny District is waiting in vain for a new doctor to arrive. Dr. Ponaid, like Dr. Abidor, considers that she should devote all her time and energy to family matters, despising the vain duties of a healer of disease.

But it is not only family reasons which have prevented other ungrateful alumni of Uzhgorod University from carrying out their duty and going to the places to which they were appointed. The reasons which for a long time delayed the departure of young Dr. I. Popovich to Kherson Province cannot even be called family ones. They are better described as "relative" reasons. The fact of the matter is that this young doctor's wife has an uncle at the head of the province public health department, and Popovich himself has an elder brother in a responsible position in the Transcarpathian Province Executive Committee. And these "relative" reasons have proved no less compelling than family ones.

Young Dr. Yu. Dumnich is also being very slow about his departure from Uzhgorod. Indeed, there is no time to think about his departure, for Dumnich has his hands full, so to say! From morning to night he is busy at a construction project. He works side by side with the carpenters and the joiners, helping the stove-setters and the painters. Dumnich is building his own house. Meanwhile he is awaited in Kherson, whither he should have gone with Dr. Popovich.

And what of it?

They are simply waiting for him in Kherson!

Not only in Kherson; they are simply sitting back and waiting in the Ukraine Republic Ministry of Higher Education, in the province public health department, and in the public organizations of the university. No one is gathering the resolution to remind these young people of their duty to the state and the people. They should be reminded in a fatherly way, but pretty firmly.

The Case of the Unworthy Father

Follow-up on a Letter to Komsomolskaya Pravda: UNWORTHY TO BE CALLED FATHER. (By Staff Correspondent G. Alexeyev. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 18, p. 3. Complete text:) Komsomolskaya pravda has received the following letter from Viktor Zemlin:

"Dear Editors: I appeal to you for help. My father, Vasily Yefimovich Zemlin, chief engineer at Garment Factory No. 3, where I work as a tailor, divorced my mother when I was still a small child. My mother married again. I was looked after by my grandfather; but after his death I became homeless and was sent to a children's colony. From there I was taken to Chelyabinsk, where my father lived. He undertook to bring me up and educate me. And in fact he did help me to get into the factory as an apprentice tailor and I began to study in evening school.

"But this did not last long. At my father's encouragement, my new family began to deride me, did not give me anything to eat or anywhere to sleep.

"I could not stand the humiliation and left my father's home. But he did not think this was enough. He took away my birth certificate, recording my name as Viktor Vasilyevich Zemlin, and replaced it with a new one giving me the surname of Sverchkov. The space for one's father's name was crossed through.

"I would like to have a father and bear my father's name, but a person like Vasily Yefimovich Zemlin is unworthy to be a father.—Viktor Zemlin."

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Chelyabinsk—Your correspondent has investigated Viktor Zemlin's letter. The case of which he writes is unusual in our Soviet times, and cannot fail to arouse indignation.

In 1935 Vasily Yefimovich Zemlin, now working as chief engineer at Garment Factory No. 3 of the City Light Industry Trust in Chelyabinsk, married Lydia Kuzminichna Sverchkova, his second wife. A son, Viktor, was born to them.

But Zemlin did not want to join his life with Sverchkova's and did not register their son in his name. Viktor took his mother's name and Zemlin was ordered by court to pay Sverchkova alimony.

Lydia Kuzminichna entrusted Viktor to his grandfather, with whom the boy lived. His grandfather did not want to poison the child's mind, and persuaded him that he had a mother and father and that his surname was Zemlin.

In 1945 the grandfather died and the boy fell into bad company. He left Chelyabinsk without documents, was detained by the militia and sent to a children's colony. There Viktor was looked after for a long time, made real friends, went to school and joined the Young Communist League.

At the children's colony Viktor received a duplicate birth certificate, in which he was entered under the surname Zemlin, son of Vasily Yefimovich, as he said this was his name.

In 1950 the children's colony traced Viktor's father and sent the boy to Chelyabinsk. A written statement was taken from Zemlin to the effect that he undertook to bring up his son.

By this time V. Ye. Zemlin had a new family. Viktor was greeted with hostility. At first Zemlin himself calmed the "passions" of his wife and mother-in-law, for he was at that time building himself a house, and Viktor was a useful assistant in the work. But then the house was completed and Viktor became unnecessary.

Viktor brought home all his earnings and was not given enough to eat. Zemlin abused his official position and entered his son in the accountant's office, taking his pay.

Not wanting to endure humiliation and insult, Viktor left his father.

Zemlin decided to finish with Viktor finally. He arranged with the Registry Office that the birth certificate issued to Viktor in the children's colony be replaced by another one. And when Viktor read the new certificate he saw with amazement that he had no father and that he was not Zemlin, but Sverchkov.

Of course, when Viktor lost his home he did not remain without a family. The personnel of the factory came to his aid. A worker in the factory, Comrade Tolstykh, and his wife took Viktor into their apartment and gave him good conditions for recreation and study. The factory organizations demanded that those guilty be punished. A person like Engineer Zemlin is unworthy to be called father.

Abduction of a Bride: A Feudal Survival Attacked

Follow-up on a Letter to Komsomolskaya Pravda: STOLEN BRIDE. (By Ye. Kotelnikov and G. Alexeyev. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 25, p. 3. Complete text:) This incident took place in the village of Araslanovka in Nyazepetrovsk District, Chelyabinsk Province.

Young Communist League member Miniakhmet Akhmatdulin decided to marry. Miniakhmet was not long troubled in his search for a life partner. His choice fell on a girl from the same village, Gainisafa B. It is true that Gainisafa did not reciprocate the feelings of her new, self-appointed fiancé, and all Miniakhmet's advances were invariably repulsed. But lack of success did not sober Miniakhmet, and he decided, following the example of the distant past, to abduct his bride. The nearest friends of the bridegroom, Nury Akhmatdulin and Goppas Suleimanov, were initiated into these plans.

And so on the first possible night the friends lay in wait for Gainisafa, bound her and delivered her to Akhmatdulin's lodgings.

Fortunately, the unwanted marriage did not take place. Gainisafa's relations and friends came in time to tear the girl from the hands of her "lover." Gainisafa's indignation knew no end. She and her girl friends decided that the "abductors" should receive the punishment they deserved. The first person to whom the girls addressed their complaint was Hasan Gilmanov, Chairman of the Araslanovka Village Soviet. But the chairman was not moved by Gainisafa's story.

"We're not going to make out a case against the fellow," Gilmanov said. "Miniakhmet was simply having a joke. Calm down and forget about it all."

The girl did not calm down. She turned for help to Akhmetgarei Akhmittsafin, seceretary of the Young Communist League on the collective farm. But Akhmetgarei shrugged his shoulders and said that he saw no grounds (?!) for disciplining Akhmatdulin and his friends through Y.C.L. channels. This ugly affair has still not been settled. Is Akhmatdulin's behavior compatible with Young Communist honor and decency?—S. V. Mashtakov. Nyazepetrovsk District, Chelyabinsk Province.

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Komsomolskaya pravda sent its correspondents to the village of Araslanovka to investigate Comrade Mashtakov's letter.

The incident he described proved to be not a solitary instance. Miniakhmet Akhmatdulin, it turns out, is not stealing his first bride. Three years ago he employed the same method, abducting the collective farmer girl Mastura and forcing her to marry him. After living with Mastura for some months, Akhmatdulin's gross behavior obliged his wife to leave the house. Mastura appealed for help to the Y.C.L. Committee, but Secretary Akhmittsafin did not find "grounds" this time either to punish Akhmatdulin. On the contrary, he blamed Mastura for having left her home. Such impunity caused Akhmatdulin three years later to repeat his vile "exploit." The question arises as

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A Conference on Children's Literature

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. (Pravda, April 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, p. 2. Complete text:) A conference on problems of children's literature called by the Young Communist League Central Committee, the Union of Soviet Writers and the Russian Republic Ministry of Education opened April 14 at the Moscow City Young Pioneer Club.

The conference is being attended by more than 300 delegates representing Union and autonomous republics, territories and provinces of the country.

A. A. Surkov, Acting General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, gave a report on "Soviet Children's Literature and Its Tasks." He emphasized that Soviet children's writers have a reading public of many millions in our country and beyond its borders. In the face of such an enormous and exacting public, no writer can fail to feel an ever-growing responsibility for his work.

Describing Soviet children's literature as the most progressive and humane in the world, the speaker contrasted it with contemporary bourgeois American "literature" for children, which poisons young readers with the venom of misanthropy.

"We can say with pride," Comrade Surkov stated, "that during the years of the Soviet regime we have created many outstanding works for the young Soviet reader. For all its achievements Soviet children's literature is indebted to the great concern of the Bolshevist party and the paternal solicitude of Comrade Stalin."

Analyzing the state of children's literature in the period since the 13th plenary session of the board of the Union of Soviet Writers, which considered problems of the development of children's literature, the speaker noted that in this time talented new works have appeared which have been awarded Stalin Prizes and that gifted young authors have started their literary careers.

Conferences on children's literature have been held in the fraternal republics and the Union of Soviet Writers' Children's Commission has become more active. However, the content and scope of this work still do not meet the growing demands of the people. Comrade Surkov acknowledged that the members of the Secretariat and Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers have given little help to the Children's Commission and the Children's Literature Section.

Literary criticism has not taken the lead in the struggle to carry out the resolutions of the 13th plenary session and has not posed new problems in the development of children's literature.

Comrade Surkov devoted the concluding section of his report to an analysis and critique of certain works and to the tasks confronting children's literature. An artificial fencing off of children from the adult world is a substantial deficiency in many books [he said] and in a number of children's books the adult characters are pale, insipid and inexpressive. Writers devote little attention to working out interesting themes and plots. Gay, humorous verses for children have almost disappeared. The speaker particularly emphasized the serious lag in such highly important children's genres as theater and film writing.

The participants in the conference then heard a report by L. V. Dubrovina, Russian Republic Deputy Minister of Education, on the subject of "The Soviet School and Children's Literature." The conference will continue its work today.

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The conference on problems of children's literature continued yesterday in Moscow.

The morning session was opened with a report by the editor of the magazine Young Pioneer, N. Ilyina, on "The Theme of the Young Pioneer Organization in Children's Literature."

Soviet children's literature has been enriched by a number of remarkable books in which the life of Young Pioneers is reflected [she said]. The speaker drew attention, however, to shortcomings in certain works. A poor knowledge of life leads authors to be superficial, to describe events in bald chronicle style, to invent far-fetched and sketchy plots and to distort the truth of life.

Writer O. Pisarzhevsky devoted his report to the subject of "Science Fiction and Popular Science Literature for Children." One of the main demands made of literature is that it acquaint children with science, said this speaker. It must reflect up-to-date tendencies in contemporary science and technology and keep children abreast of the latest scientific achievements, thus helping to form a materialist world outlook among young readers.

At the end of the morning session the poet S. Mikhalkov made a report on "Literature for Young Children." He quoted figures showing the increase in this type of literature. Last year 16,000,000 copies of books for children of preschool age were published—150% more than in 1950. But even this was clearly insufficient to meet the incessantly growing demands of children under seven. Very few books for small children appear in the Union republics, territories and provinces.

In the evening a report was made by the writer A. Musatov on "The Theme of Labor in Children's Literature." He said that our literature included many good books depicting the heroic labor of Soviet people. At the same time he drew attention to sketchiness and a superficial depiction of life in certain works.

Writer V. Katayev made a report on "Dramaturgy for Children." He described a number of plays by Soviet writers designed especially for children's theaters. This polemical report also made suggestions for discussion and expressed debatable views.

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Discussion of the reports began April 16 at the conference on children's literature.

Comrades Yu. Zbanatsky (Ukraine) and P. Zhurba (Leningrad) drew attention to some achievements in literature for children in the republics, territories and provinces. However, they pointed out, the achievements in children's literature could have been greater if local writers had the constant assistance of the Union of Soviet Writers and its Children's Commission.

The question of writing ideologically and artistically meritorious textbooks for children was raised in a speech by S. Marshak.

A. Barto emphasized that more satirical and humorous books ought to be written for children and the professional level of criticism of children's books ought to be raised.

Comrades N. Gribachev, L. Kassil, V. Nemtsov, Ye. Trutneva, M. Ilyin, A. Kazantsev and others took part in the discussion.

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Discussion of the reports continued April 17 at the conference on problems of children's literature. The Tadzhik poet M. Mirshakar called attention to the fact that the speakers had only touched in passing on the development of children's literature in the fraternal republics. He discussed vital tasks of Tadzhik children's literature and the writer A. Yakimovich spoke of new works of Belorussian children's literature. Unfortunately, said Yakimovich, some experienced Belorussian writers had ceased almost entirely to produce works for children in recent years.

U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Labor Reserves A. Bordadin reproached writers for writing few books to imbue children with a love of work and of the occupations they select. Writers, he said, are not doing enough to study the life of the labor reserves school students, though this life could provide them with many interesting and valuable themes. V. Zakharchenko, editor of the magazine Technology for Youth, spoke of the need of writing more short stories for children and more science fiction.

Speeches were delivered by M. Apletin, M. Prilezhayeva, N. Nosov, N. Dubov, N. Kalma, K. Chukovsky; V. Kolesayev, chief director of the Central Children's Theater; K. Piskunov, direc-

tor of the State Children's Publishing House, and others. They dealt with a number of important problems of the development of children's literature. Shortcomings of plays for children, which are at the moment a lagging genre of children's literature, were discussed.

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The conference on children's literature ended April 18 after five days of discussion.

M. Yefetov led off the discussion at the morning session, drawing attention to the need to produce vivid children's books on the great construction projects of communism. The woman writer A. Arax (Armenian Republic) criticized the Children's Commission of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers for concerning itself little with the writer's problems. She also criticized officials of the State Children's Publishing House who do not know enough about the children's literature of fraternal republics. If they took a deeper interest in the work of children's writers in these republics, she said, it would be possible to find more good books worth translating into Russian. The Armenian State Publishing House pays little heed to issuing books by Armenian children's writers, she declared.

K. Simonov devoted the major part of his speech to an analysis of the state of films for children. He sharply criticized the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography, which has lately stopped producing children's films. This most popular of the arts should have an active part in educating millions of children, he said.

The writer D. Nagishkin (Khabarovsk) said that fairy tales, which have a rich tradition and are one of the most popular forms of children's literature, are being written in our day, too, but exceedingly few based on present-day life are appearing, and some of them have serious shortcomings. Their authors uncritically transfer old fairy tale material to Soviet settings.

The Uzbek writer Hakim Nazir, the Leningrad school teacher O. Kudyushina, L. Kon and others also took part in the discussion.

Concluding remarks were delivered at the evening session by A. Surkov, S. Mikhalkov and L. Dubrovina. Comrade A. Surkov summed up the results of the conference and said it would help the further development of children's literature. The critical remarks delivered at the conference, he said, should be taken note of by the Union of Soviet Writers, the Russian Republic Ministry of Education, the State Children's Publishing House and other organizations.

The participants in the conference adopted a message to Comrade J. V. Stalin amid tremendous enthusiasm.

ON CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. (By L. Dubrovina. Pravda, April 14, p. 2. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... The publication of books for children has acquired a tremendous scope in the U.S.S.R. During the years of Soviet rule more than 1,000,000,000 copies of children's books have been published.

In "the golden fund" of Soviet children's literature there are many dozens of books written especially for children and books written for adults which the child without reservation includes in his circle of reading.

The ranks of Soviet children's writers have grown recently. Talented young writers, scholars and teachers have entered the field of children's literature. ...

In recent years the subject matter of children's books has become broader and more varied. Works about the great patriotic war, about the unparalleled mass heroism of the Soviet people in the turbulent war days win children's hearts as before. But now peace, the struggle for peace, heroic creative labor is the main, decisive theme both in books for older children and in books for the very young. ...

We are justly proud of what has already been done in our country in the field of children's literature. However, we are faced with immeasurably more still to be done.

Notwithstanding the variety of subject matter, children's literature encompasses far from all the essential problems and responds slowly to the numerous vital questions of our day.

The themes of the creative labor of Soviet people, the transformation of the Soviet land and the great Stalinist construction projects of communism have not yet found a worthy embodiment in children's books.

Despite the recent appearance of a number of talented and thoughtful works, the life of the schools and Young Pioneer organizations has not yet been portrayed.

Up to now there have been few intelligible popular science books for children which help to deepen and broaden the scope of knowledge which children acquire in school, especially in physics, chemistry, mathematics, history, technology, etc.

There is a striking absence of clearly depicted adults in books written for children.

The artistic level of many works is far from meeting the demands made upon books for children. Long-winded, ineffective plots and flat and inexpressive style make the books dull and pointless.

A schematic depiction of life is characteristic of some children's writers. A depiction of events and characters which is smoothed over, sweetened and divorced from living truth weakens and sometimes entirely vitiates the educational effect of the book.

In pursuit of false entertainment, other writers introduce into children's books completely improbable adventures and contrived obstacles which, moreover, are overcome with unusual ease. ...

In books Young Pioneers often cope easily with tasks which are beyond their strength. ...

The high demands made on Soviet literature by the Party and the people also apply completely, without any reservations, to works written for children.

The Party Central Committee at one time discussed the tendency which leads to isolating children's literature from the school and the basic tasks of communist education of children. The Party Central Committee made it an obligation to publish truly scientific and educational children's books.

Soviet pedagogy and Soviet children's literature are inseparable. They are united by common aims. But their means of influencing the growing generation are different.

Only the writer who is able to lead children forward, who is able to help them correctly in gaining an understanding of the complex manifestations of reality, can become a really beloved, genuinely popular writer for children, a teacher in the highest sense of the word. But he must do this with the means inherent in art.

Attempts to write edifying books without consideration of the children's own feelings, thoughts and world perceptions, moralizing and "empty maxims" unavoidably lead to the appearance of inartistic works without any educational value.

Soviet children's literature has already created its own good traditions. Our children's books are patriotic, effective works which show the young reader many-sided life in its revolutionary development, books which inspire him with joy and pride in his country, with the aspiration to devote all his forces to it. An outstanding example of an effective book is A. Gaidar's novel "Timur and His Gang."

Children's literature is a component part of all Soviet literature. But children's literature has its own peculiarities, its own specific quality.

However, to this day one still finds an underestimation of the particular tasks of children's literature; the educational problems connected with publishing children's books are poorly worked out.

The Party Central Committee in decrees on the press and literature repeatedly pointed out that in literature for children it is necessary to take into consideration the peculiarities of the child reader, the specific requirements of children at different ages.

The life of the children is inseparable from the life of the people, from the life of the whole country. But children have their own problems and interests, and they approach the everyday occurrences of life in their own way: they have their own problems which they must have help in understanding.

The children's author must feel subtly and deeply how children live, what disturbs them, what they dream about.

It is possible to take into consideration all the peculiarities of readers of different ages, beginning with preschool and ending with higher school, only on the basis of a profound knowledge of life and of Soviet education.

A study of the peculiarities of children's literature will help formulate more precise criteria by which to establish principles of selecting books for children's reading, to formulate creatively

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World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

MANEUVERS OF THE COLONIZERS. (By Litterateur. Literaturnaya gazeta, April 17, p. 1. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The American-British bloc has sullied the United Nations Organization with yet another shameful act. On April 14 the U.S.A., Britain and France blocked consideration of the Tunisian situation by the Security Council. The imperialist powers have once more shown that, while the majority in the U.N. makes decisions on American orders, the small countries have no reason to count on a just attitude toward their legitimate requests. ...

It is difficult to find another question which would have better grounds for quick consideration by the Security Council. ...

Eleven Asian and African countries proposed in the Security Council an immediate examination of the Tunisian situation, which threatens peace and security in the Mediterranean area. The firm basis of the proposal was emphasized by the fact that during discussion of it in the Security Council, the U.S.S.R. representative and also representatives of two Latin American countries—Brazil and Chile—voiced support of the proposal.

The U.S.A., Britain and France, however, did not take this into account. The British and French representatives voted against the proposal, saying that they see no quarrel since the French government and the Bey of Tunis have, allegedly, already reached an agreement. Pakistani representative Bokhari ridiculed this hypocritical twaddle, noting sarcastically that he saw no agreement whatever which had been signed by the Bey and that press reports "have not given me the impression that the Bey is acting voluntarily." He proposed inviting the Bey of Tunis to a Security Council session, adding: "We will then see whether or not the Bey acted voluntarily." But at this dangerous moment the voting machinery was set in motion.

The U.S. representative abstained from voting. By this move the U.S.A. calculated to create an impression of neutrality, but this maneuver can be exposed easily. In the first place, it is clear to everyone that when seven votes must be collected to include a question in the agenda, any power abstaining from voting in actuality votes against. Moreover, it is well known that the American representatives conducted a campaign in the Security Council lobbies against including the Tunisian question in the agenda. New York Post correspondent Lash reported that a member of the American delegation suggested to the 11 countries "not to hurry" in bringing up the Tunisian question in the Security Council.

The American press, which represents the ruling circles, has more than once let the cat out of the bag concerning the strategic interests of the United States in Tunisia. In January, 1952, The New York Times stated that the coast of Tunisia, "which dominates the western Mediterranean, occupies an important place in the strategic plans of the West," as a result of which the United States cannot step aside and regard the situation in Tunisia as a purely French problem. In connection with this, the paper called for the use of "forces on a large scale" in Tunisia.

In the light of these facts, the position of the American representative in the Security Council looks like an act of scandalous hypocrisy. The U.S. government bears the same responsibility as the British and French governments for not including this question in the agenda. This fact cannot be concealed by any kind of maneuver.

ATLANTIC PACT

UNDER PRESSURE BY WASHINGTON.—Plans for War Preparations in Operation. (Pravda, April 17, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. 500 words. Consensed text:) London (Tass)—The British Central Bureau of Information has transmitted an official statement published by the British government April 16 on a guarantee agreement between Britain and the countries in the so-called "European Defense Community." It appears from the statement and a White Paper published at the same time that the British government is willing to conclude an agreement for mutual aid with countries participating in the "European army" (France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and Western Germany). Britain is ready to give all the military or other aid possible to any of these countries or to the "European army" if they are "attacked at any time while the United Kingdom is a member of the North Atlantic Pact." The participants in the agreement on their part must assume a like obligation in regard to Britain.

The Times comments on this guarantee in an editorial and states: "In essence this agreement, like the European Defense Community itself, is a skillful attempt to induce the French to agree to Germany's making a contribution to the defense of Western Europe." In other words, the guarantee agreement is a means of forcing France to agree to including West German armed forces in a "European army," which is commanded by an American general. ...

Paris (Tass)—Humanité published the following report April 16. ...

"It is obvious that these 'guarantees' guarantee nothing and do not defend our country from the danger created by the rebirth of the Wehrmacht in Western Germany and in particular from the danger that this Wehrmacht, pursuing its revanchist aims, will drag our country into war. On the contrary, the report on these pseudo guarantees, as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs communique admits, will make it possible, in particular, to speed up the preparation of an agreement on a 'European army.' Thus, these pseudo guarantees are designed only to hasten and facilitate the inclusion of Western Germany in the Atlantic system."

CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN. —Resolution on Report 'The Influence of Literature, the Press, Radio, Motion Pictures, and the Arts on Cultural and Moral Development of Children.' (Pravda, April 19, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 500 words. Summary:) Vienna (Tass)—In the resolution on the report "The Influence of Literature, the Press, Radio Motion Pictures and the Arts on the Cultural and Moral Development of Children" the International Conference in Defense of Children proclaims the "right of all children to a peaceful life, to a life favorable for their national, cultural and moral development."

"We note with concern," the resolution says, "that in many countries of the world instruction is given in the schools which promotes the development of racial theories, chauvinism and militarism."

The influence of these tendencies is particularly strong in the U.S.A., where in 1950, 720,000,000 copies of so-called "comic books" were published and where the films shown in motion picture theaters and on television were not only without educational value but were even harmful. These films and this literature are systematically introduced into many countries in large quantities with the consent of the governments of these countries.

The conference proposes:

To enlist parents and educators for a campaign to prohibit war propaganda among children and to label as a crime any appeal to hatred among peoples, to violence and to the corruption of morals.

To win respect for the national culture of every country.

To hold a campaign to boycott and restrict the influence of harmful illustrated magazines, picture books, books and films.

The conference proposes that national and local committees be created for these aims. It will also be their task to support concrete proposals for establishing children's publishing houses and libraries, for publishing good literature, for making good films, plays, good programs for radio and television and to support such measures as building sports fields and youth clubs.

The conference proposes to establish and develop organiza-

tions which educate children and young people outside their schools; to devote all their efforts to see that governments should appropriate sufficient sums for cultural expenditures in place of armaments expenditures.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN.—Resolution on Report 'Child Health.' (Pravda, April 19, p. 4, 750 words; Izvestia, April 20, 500 words. Summary:) Vienna (Tass)—In the resolution on the report "Child Health" the International Conference in Defense of Children takes note of the fact that in many countries living conditions for children are extremely bad and are growing worse every day.

The International Conference in Defense of Children calls on the people to work for a situation in which the defense of children will be recognized as one of the most important tasks of the state in all countries of the world, and proposes that an extensive campaign be launched to set up committees and groups authorized to make demands related to the lives and health of children and to present these demands to local authorities and to governments.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN.—Resolution on Report 'The Education of Children.' (Pravda, April 20, p. 4, 500 words; Izvestia, 750 words. Summary:) Vienna (Tass)—The International Conference in Defense of Children, which concluded its work the other day, confirms the right of every child to an education in its resolution "The Education of Children."

The conference notes with alarm that the governments of many countries allot enormous budgetary funds for military expenditures and constantly cut down appropriations for education.

Illiteracy is growing, especially in colonial and semicolonial countries. Because of the poverty of the parents, the children are forced to work from an early age to obtain the means for subsistence, even though on a semistarvation basis.

The conference is alarmed by the fact that in many countries lowering of the educational standard for children is also accompanied by the introduction of racial discrimination, militarism and cosmopolitanism in school programs.

The resolution demands free, compulsory education in the native language for children; banning child labor; an increase in appropriations for education; the introduction of pre-school education in places where it does not exist, and the extension of the network of nurseries and kindergartens; an increase in appropriations for a broad program of building new schools; provision of broad medical services for children; the establishment of special schools for children with physical or mental handicaps, and also creation of all the conditions necessary for re-education of juvenile delinquents; the execution of careful control over the spiritual development of children, and training children in a spirit of friendship among peoples and, wherever it is required, eliminating militarism, war propaganda, and racial, national and religious intolerance; banning the use of physical and other degrading methods of punishment; creating the material conditions necessary for teachers; establishing close organizational ties among teachers, parents and all people concerned with problems of educating children.

We state, the resolution says, that putting all these measures into effect is completely possible if peace is maintained throughout the world, and that all of this will collapse if there is war or if enormous sums are expended for war preparations. Therefore, on behalf of all children, we demand peace throughout the world.

FAR EAST

China

SOVIET-CHINESE TRADE RELATIONS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 16, p. 2. Complete text:) As a result of negotiations between the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade and the trade delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, which took place in an atmosphere of friendly, mutual understanding, a protocol on 1952 trade was signed in Moscow April 12, 1952. The parties negotiated a considerable expansion in trade for 1952 in comparison with the 1951 level.

At the same time a protocol was signed on deliveries of equipment and materials on credit from the Soviet Union to the Chinese People's Republic during 1952 under the Feb. 14, 1950, agreement.

IN SOUTHWEST CHINA. (By Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin. Pravda, April 16, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Yunnan Province—Yunnan Province is a mountainous region of China. The mountains and rivers divide the province into a number of parts isolated from one another, and communication between them is difficult.

National minorities make up more than one half of the population of Yunnan. The national question, therefore, is one of the most important problems before the people's government in the province. A correct solution of this question is a prerequisite here to strengthening the people's regime. ...

The liberation of the country from the yoke of imperialism and feudalism was a turning point in the life of the national minorities of China. An opportunity for political, economic and cultural development opened before them. A little more than two years has passed since the liberation of Yunnan, and important changes have already taken place in the life of the small nationalities in the province. Hostility and discord between the various tribes are disappearing. Distrust and hatred of the Chinese, which existed before, are giving way to friendship which is becoming stronger every day.

The Communist Party of China is striving to draw all the nationalities into active participation in the political and social life of the country. In Yunnan autonomous districts are being formed in the territory populated by national minorities. In areas with a mixed population, agencies of authority are being formed with the participation of representatives of all the nationalities. Such agencies now exist in six regions, 23 subdistricts and 59 districts of the province.

The national minorities are participating with great enthusiasm in forming new agencies of authority, and their representatives, who have become local officials, are working very actively.

The formation of autonomous districts and local agencies of authority, with the participation of representatives of all the nationalities living in a given district, is indissolubly bound up with the training of national cadres. This question occupies the center of attention in the provincial government.

More than 2000 persons in 1951 took courses on training administrative personnel from representatives of the national minorities. The Yunnan Academy of Nationalities, where more than 600 persons have been admitted, was opened a year and a half ago in Kunming, the capital of the province. The students here are undergoing general political training, preparing to become officials in local institutions of government. Among the subjects studied are the national question, the history of China, and the history of the development of society. The teachers at the academy note the exceptional persistence with which the students master knowledge. ...

The Ashi and Shan nationalities living in the district of Kuishan are being drawn rapidly into political life. Already a peasant's union has been formed, with poor peasants and farm laborers as members. Preparations are taking place for calling a conference of peasant delegates. The Ashi and Shans, like other nationalities in Yunnan, are taking an active part in the movement to resist American aggression and to give aid to the Korean people, to suppress counterrevolutionary remnants. The political activity of the small nationalities of Yunnan is growing. They are building their new life under the leadership of the Communist Party, in fraternal unity with all the nationalities of China.

PANCHEN LAMA ARRIVES IN TIBET. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 18, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—According to a report by a Hsinhua correspondent from Lhasa, the Panchen Lama arrived in Tibet Feb. 26 with his retinue from Chinghai Province and was met by representatives of the Dalai Lama and the local government.

The return of the Panchen Lama and the representatives of the highest ecclesiastical and secular institutions, who have been

outside Tibet for the past 28 years, is a noteworthy event attesting to the rallying of the Tibetan people and to its unification with all the peoples of China under the Central People's Government.

TITOITE SPIES DEPORTED FROM CHINA. (Pravda, April 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—The Kunming newspaper Yunnan Jih Pao (Yunnan Province) recently published a report by the people's government of Yunnan Province that seven Yugoslav citizens, under the guise of "missionary" activity, were carrying on subversive work and have been ordered by the Department of Public Security in the province to leave Kunming within four days and to quit the Chinese People's Republic within a month.

Japan

JAPANESE ECONOMY UNDER YOKE OF THE AMERICAN USURPERS. (By Ya. Pevzner. Izvestia, April 16, pp. 3-4. 2800 words. Condensed text:) The American occupiers are striving to turn Japan into a military springboard for themselves and a source of maximum profits for U.S. monopolies. For this purpose they are stepping up in all possible ways the restoration and development of the Japanese war and heavy industry. At the same time, however, the American imperialists see in the Japanese monopolies their dangerous former and future rivals in the struggle for domination in the Pacific, extremely serious competitors in the world markets. Hence, the desire of the occupiers to impede in all ways the restoration of the Japanese economy as the economy of an independent state.

This duality and contradictory character of the aims of the American occupiers in Japan impart an especially sinister character to their policy: resolution of this contradiction is taking place at the expense of the working people of Japan, with a dual exploitation of them by American and by Japanese capital. The low pace of economic restoration and at the same time militarization of it, the throttling of peaceful branches of industry and agriculture—such are the results of the American invaders' domination in Japan.

Six and a half years have passed since the end of the war in the Pacific and the capitulation of Japan—a period more than adequate for the economic restoration of a country on whose territory there were no military operations. The condition of the material base of Japanese industry by the end of the war was such that, given observance of the principles of the Potsdam Declaration, given the insuring of independent and democratic development of Japan and freedom for its foreign economic relations, two or three years would have been more than enough to restore completely its industrial and agricultural output.

But under the boot of the American occupiers Japan has found itself in last place in the world in the pace of restoring its industry and its entire economy.

If one sets the maximum level of production at 100—the average monthly level in 1944—it turns out that in the first nine months of 1951 Japan's volume of industrial production reached only 69% of the maximum level and only 59% in manufacturing.

In the period of time indicated, from 1944 to 1951, the population of Japan has increased from 73,900,000 to 84,000,000 (chiefly due to the repatriation of over 6,000,000 Japanese from other countries). With regard to per capita of population it turns out that the entire industrial output in the nine months of 1951 reached only 57% of the highest level (1944) and only 49% in manufacturing. In addition, beginning in June, 1951, the already extremely weak growth of industrial production halted in Japan and a noticeable reduction of it began, constituting 6.5% in the period from June to October.

In the light of these statistics what is the value of the boastful statements of the American-Japanese reactionary press about the success of the notorious American "program for economic stabilization" in Japan, undertaken at the end of 1948!

Working to fulfill the orders of the American interventionists, Japanese heavy industry has surpassed its prewar level of production. ...

There is a completely different picture in light industry. ...

Such a correlation between heavy industry on one hand and light industry and agriculture on the other is dictated primarily by the interests of the American invaders who have foisted tremendous occupation and military expenditures on Japan and with them a war-inflationary situation. The U.S. imperialists have foisted on Japan, with the cooperation of its clique of corrupt rulers, such a development of economy as leads to expansion of war industry, to a reduction of civilian industry, to a rise in prices of mass consumers' goods. ...

Closely connected with political and military measures, the economic measures of the occupiers have ensured up to now, and are expected to ensure in the future, the dependence of the Japanese economy on American capital. ...

Under conditions of the postwar period trade with China is especially important for Japan. The shipment of goods from North China is much cheaper since vessels unsuitable for long ocean voyages can be used, the turnover rate of the vessels is ten times higher than in voyages to the U.S.A. and the cost of shipment is five times lower. For one ton of coal from the U.S.A. Japan pays up to $30 but for coal from North China, $15 to $17; Japan is compelled to bring soya beans, of which Northeast China is the world purveyor, many thousands of kilometers from the U.S.A.; Japan is now compelled to bring salt, which she imported in large quantities in the past from North China, on American vessels from Mediterranean regions, paying over 80% of its value for transportation. For every ton of rice bought in the U.S.A., Japan overpays $60 and for every ton of wheat, $20, etc.

Japanese businessmen have constantly expressed and still do express the desire to develop trade in every way possible with China and the Soviet Union. In complete contradiction to the interests of the Japanese economy, submissively following the demands of Washington, the Yoshida government, in December, 1950, factually banned trade with China and in January, 1951, announced the forthcoming conclusion of a treaty with reactionary remnants of the Kuomintang, by which the prospect of arranging trade relations with China deteriorated sharply.

Under the false banner of "antimonopolist measures" the occupiers carried out such reorganization of Japanese companies (merging and division, redistribution of shares, etc.) as they deemed most expedient to weaken the independence of the Japanese national bourgeoisie in the interests of strengthening the positions of U.S. monopolies. The places of the old "family companies," which stood at the head of the concerns, were occupied by new "controlling" companies or the reorganized big banks in the leadership of which, together with the "old" monopolists (Mitsui, Iwasaki, Sumitomo, Yasuda, etc.), "new" contractors and suppliers of the occupiers, figureheads of the American monopolies, are active.

In addition, the American monopolists have taken over direct control of a number of the biggest companies in key branches of the Japanese economy—in foreign trade, in the oil, electric power, chemical and machine-building industries. In one year alone (June, 1950, to June, 1951) about 400 agreements were concluded for acquisition by foreign (for the most part American) monopolists of shares in Japanese enterprises for "technical assistance," etc. ...

The entire blame and responsibility for the unprecedented calamities of the Japanese people rest with the American occupiers and the reactionary government which is ruling Japan on Washington's mandate and which has given up the country to plunder by American monopolies, to the highhanded actions and abuse of the American military.

But the forces rebuffing the policy of war, rebuffing the policy of national betrayal are growing and gaining strength in Japan. These forces are conducting a struggle for the liberation of Japan from the yoke of American imperialism, for the abolition of the reactionary institutions existing in Japan and their replacement by new, democratic institutions; they are conducting a struggle for peace and cooperation with the peace-loving peoples. In the fight for peace and national independence the Japanese people are meeting with ardent sympathy from the Soviet people, who found such vivid expression in the historic New Year message of Comrade Stalin to the Japanese people.

NEW GENERAL STRIKE IN JAPAN. (By Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, April 20, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo—The machines and assembly lines of hundreds of plants and factories in Japan stopped once again on April 18. ...

The general strike has evoked deep sympathy among all sections of the population in the country and in particular among students.

On April 18 several thousand students, and also pupils from primary and secondary schools, gathered in the courtyard of parliament and in several other places to demonstrate their solidarity with the strikers.

More than 500 youths and girls and many children entered the parliament courtyard. They warmly applauded speakers who, in short but fervent speeches, voiced the innermost desires of youth. And, most frequent of all, the word "peace" was heard here.

But at this juncture police detachments began to arrive in the parliament courtyard one after the other. Hundreds of policemen concealed themselves in nearby streets and side streets.

After the meeting its participants decided to arrange a procession. They went hand-in-hand, peacefully singing the song "Youth, Unite." In front went the children: boys in black school jackets and girls in dark blue uniform blouses.

But the last ranks of the youthful demonstrators had not passed the gates when hundreds of tough policemen rushed on them from all sides with roars and whoops.

The "operation" was led by high police officials and officers of the American military police. The policemen surrounded the demonstrators so that neither adults nor children were able to dodge their blows. The policemen struck those standing and those who had fallen with sticks, fists and boots in stomachs, chests and faces, and twisted arms and tore clothing to rags.

But the most vile and disgusting spectacle was the savage beating of children by the policemen. The first blows descended on the children. It was seen how a policeman dragged a 12-year-old girl to the ground after striking her in the face and on the knees. A heart-rending scream was heard. Another blow and the half-dead child was quiet. A few meters away three policemen drove a boy in school uniform up against a tree and began to strike him about the head with a stick. The child fell like a log at the policeman's feet.

For more than an hour the police violence against the youths, girls and children continued.

It is worthy of note that literally the day before, the Tokyo newspapers had broadcast the fact that Truman had signed the so-called Japanese-American "peace" treaty and that in ten days Japan would be granted "freedom" and "independence." On April 18, the American occupiers and the Japanese authorities once more showed clearly just what this "freedom" and "independence" mean in practice.

EASTERN EUROPE

Poland

PREPARATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PALACE OF CULTURE AND SCIENCE. (Pravda, April 17, p. 1. Complete text:) Warsaw—Preparations for constructing the tall Palace of Culture and Science building in Warsaw with resources and funds from the Soviet Union is proceeding rapidly. Work on clearing the building site has begun in the center of the city.

A settlement for building workers is going up in Jelenki. By the end of August more than 200 houses, which will be supplied in sections from the Soviet Union, will be built. When construction of the Palace of Culture and Science has been completed, the workers' settlement will be presented gratis to the inhabitants of Warsaw.

The latest building machinery is coming from the Soviet Union in a constant stream. The first groups of Soviet workers, technicians and engineers have arrived.

PARTY OF WORKING CLASS IS LEADING FORCE OF POLISH PEOPLE. (By Boleslaw Bierut, Chairman of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee. Pravda, April 18, pp. 2-3. 4300 words. Condensed text:) I.—The Polish Workers' Party was formed ten years ago. It was the militant vanguard of the Polish working class, heading the national liberation struggle against the Hitlerite invasion. The Polish Workers' Party grew up in hard and bloody conflict with the Hitlerite tyranny and soon became the only genuine leader of the Polish working people in the severest period of bondage for the people, when the enraged enemy was determined to destroy Poland utterly and wipe her off the map of Europe. ...

The fighting path of the Polish Workers' Party is yet another proof of the correctness and international nature of Lenin and Stalin's teaching on the conquest by the proletariat and its party of hegemony and leadership in the struggle of the masses.

II.—Not a few leaders of the Polish Workers' Party died from bullets and torture in the prisons of the fascist aggressors. But the party remained alive, and neither the Gestapo hangmen nor the assassins from the camp of the Polish bourgeoisie who treacherously joined them succeeded in forcing the Polish Workers' Party to quit the field of battle for even a short time.

There was however an especially dangerous period in the life of the party—the first half of 1944—when opportunist elements who had penetrated into the party leadership tried to distort its ideological and political policy.

The victorious Soviet armies had meanwhile drawn near to Polish soil. The treacherous attitude of the bourgeois parties, whose chiefs tried their utmost to put a brake on the national liberation struggle of the Polish people, became ever more obvious to the masses. Therefore the working people linked their hopes still more closely with the appeals and instructions of the Polish Workers' Party and also the Krajowa Rada Narodowa formed at the initiative of the Party, which was the underground political representation of the Polish people. Political groups opposing the old bourgeois parties also joined the Krajowa Rada Narodowa.

The old bourgeois parties at this time considered their chief enemy to be not the occupiers but the Polish Workers' Party and the Krajowa Rada Narodowa. The Polish Workers' Party mercilessly exposed the treachery of the Polish bourgeoisie. It was the bourgeoisie who, fearing that the Polish people would wrest power from its hands at the moment of liberation, did not hesitate to instigate fratricidal strife, and organized attacks, both on its own and in collaboration with the Gestapo, on the partisan detachments of the Armja Ludowa, transmitting lists of members in the Polish Workers' Party to the Gestapo, and setting up special terrorist, bandit organizations like the "Starta" recently condemned by the Polish People's Court.

It was at that very time that Gomulka's opportunist group raised the idea that the Krajowa Rada Narodowa could not attract the support of the bourgeois parties. Without these parties, in the opinion of Gomulka and his group, it would be impossible to create a national front. The Gomulkaites considered the conquest of power by the working people to be unrealistic. On this ground they proposed to leave the Krajowa Rada Narodowa and to try inconspicuously to join the general front of the bourgeois parties, represented by the so-called Council of National Unity. The activity of this council was aimed at engendering hatred not of the Hitlerite aggressors but of the U.S.S.R. and the Polish Workers' Party.

The cowardly, capitulating attitude of Gomulka's group met with a determined rebuff from the majority of the party leaders. A similar rebuff from the whole party greeted Gomulka's hostile sally in 1948 when the Tito clique was being exposed as an agency of the imperialists in Yugoslavia. In answer to this attempt to sow oppositional, nationalist vacillation in the party, our party removed the Gomulkaites from party leadership and exposed their sordid role.

The Polish Workers' Party raised the slogan of a national front to combat the Hitlerite occupiers during the war, but it did not intend to attract all the bourgeois parties into this front since they not only avoided struggle with the Hitlerite aggressors but also took a double-dealing, hypocritical attitude to this struggle. The leaders of these parties did not desire to wage a struggle for national liberation nor were they able to do so, for they feared the people and their victory more than the occupiers. It was the cherished dream of the venal bourgeois cliques to harness Poland to the chariot of American-British imperialism and to serve the American bankers zealously, helping them to exploit Poland's national wealth and the Polish working class.

In these circumstances only the Polish working class and its party could become a reliable nucleus and hegemonic power in the struggle for the national and social liberation of Poland.

The group of right-wing opportunists did not trust in the strength of the working class and its ability to lead the masses

of the peasantry, the working intelligentsia and the petty bourgeoisie, and overestimated the influence of the bourgeois parties, losing the correct revolutionary view of the further development of the class struggle. It tried to pervert the militant policy of the party and capitulate to the bourgeoisie. It is not surprising that amid the increasingly acute class struggle Gomulka and Spychalski's right-wing nationalist group became an instrument of enemy sabotage. It became the channel through which imperialist agents penetrated the country. This is irrefutably proved by the trial of Tatar and other imperialist agents. The party thwarted and destroyed this hostile activity thanks to the fact that it was guided by the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, thanks to the fact that the battle-tempered Polish Workers' Party relied on the rich experience of the heroic Bolshevist party in its struggle against all enemies of the people.

Relying on the working class, the Polish Workers' Party sought and found allies among those patriotic sections of the peasantry, intelligentsia and petty bourgeoisie who wanted to take an active part in the struggle for the liberation of the country and who saw in the U.S.S.R. a mighty ally, a force capable of shattering the military might of Hitlerism. The party delivered a rebuff to opportunist hesitation and whisperings since its activists had mastered Comrade Stalin's basic instructions on the need for an implacable struggle against opportunism.

III.—The Polish working class deeply honors and values the progressive traditions and liberating ideas which for decades have linked the struggle of the Polish people and its fate with the international revolutionary movement and, in particular, with the struggle of the progressive, revolutionary forces of Russia.

The tenth anniversary of the Polish Workers' Party coincided with the nationwide discussion of the draft Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. This was one of the outstanding moments in the history of the Polish people. ...

The Constitution is a striking expression of the achievements by the working people of Poland in the struggle they have waged for the past ten years under the leadership of the working class and its party. The Constitution is the result of the tremendous achievements and revolutionary transformations which became a turning point in the history of the Polish people and opened up for it hitherto unparalleled prospects of development. ...

In a short period of time a people's democratic state has been built in Poland under the leadership of the Polish working class; the hold of capitalism has been liquidated not only in large- and medium-scale industry but also in the greater part of small-scale industry and also in trade. At the same time a great step forward has been taken in liquidating the country's heritage of economic backwardness, in technical reconstruction of industry and in socialist industrialization.

The working class in Poland is increasing at an amazing rate and now totals 5,500,000 people, whereas at the end of 1945 it was less than 2,000,000. ...

The party is developing its ideological, propaganda and mass political work ever more deeply among the party aktiv members and the working masses. Among hundreds of thousands and millions of people, in particular young workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, interest in books, newspapers, reports and lectures which reveal the priceless treasure-house of the great teachings of Marx and Lenin has grown immeasurably. This is shown by the rapidly increasing publication of Marxist-Leninist literature. During the period in which the Polish people have lived in freedom, 21,200,000 copies of books on questions of Marxism-Leninism have been published, including more than 14,000,000 copies of the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. ...

IV.—The Polish United Workers' Party has achieved a great deal. But it would be threatened by a very great danger if, as a result of its achievements, the party became imbued with complacency, if self-satisfaction spread in its ranks.

The class war in the country is not slackening but, on the contrary, becoming fiercer. Imperialist intelligence services are spreading spies and saboteurs on an increased scale to carry out subversive activities in Poland. Hostile provocational propaganda against our country has also increased.

Under these conditions it is urgent to heighten revolutionary vigilance in every way possible, to improve determinedly all party organizational and mass political work, to perfect the methods of party leadership and to increase the consciousness of the masses and their trust in the party. The ideological and political level of party and state cadres and the whole party must be improved constantly. ...

Our party will continue the struggle against opportunism, sectarianism and all survivals of nationalist tendencies, all manifestations of cosmopolitanism.

A great deal still remains for us to do in combating remnants of alien ideology, attempts by hostile ideology to penetrate our midst and attempts to distort Marxism. In this respect the classic works of Comrade Stalin and the great achievements of advanced Soviet science are of great importance for us. The ideological struggle and with it the increasingly firm fusion of efforts by the old and new intelligentsia with efforts by the masses to build socialism are enriching our science and art to an unprecedented extent, for people's Poland has opened up tremendous prospects, previously unknown, for their development.

The mobilization of the party ranks and the millions of working people for successful fulfillment of the national economic plans is a most urgent and pressing task for the party. The goals for the first two years of the great six-year plan for industrializing Poland were overfulfilled. In 1951 industrial output in Poland was 13% above the figure designated for the year under the six-year plan. ...

Agricultural development in Poland, however, lags considerably behind the rate of industrial development. Therefore, the party has set the task of achieving a more rapid growth in agricultural output than has been the case up to the present. This requires increasing capital investments in agriculture, supplying it with a large number of machines, in particular tractors, and artificial fertilizers, etc. This requires a stubborn struggle to raise the yield from every hectare, to utilize effectively the experience of Soviet agrobiology.

At the same time this also requires a considerable increase in the party's work in directing further development of cooperative forms of agriculture in the countryside, it requires tremendous and ceaseless work to explain the advantages of collective agriculture and also to spread among the masses the experience of the first Polish producers' cooperatives which began to develop two years ago and have made certain achievements. The appeal of the party and its mass-organizational measures in this respect met with a lively response among the wide masses of the peasants—the poor peasants and the middle peasants. ...

From leadership in the national front of the struggle for national liberation to the foremost and leading role in the national front of the struggle for peace and the implementation of the socialist construction plan—such is the path of development of the Polish United Workers' Party. The inexhaustible forces of the heroic Polish working class and the Polish people, armed with the brilliant teachings of Lenin and Stalin, are the source of our party's might. The guarantee of the further successful development of our party is its inseparable link with the glorious party of Lenin and Stalin—the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

MESSAGE FROM J. V. STALIN TO PRESIDENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC COMRADE BOLESLAW BIERUT. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 19, p. 1. Complete text:) Permit me to greet you on your 60th birthday, Comrade President, as the great builder and leader of the new, united, independent people's democratic Poland.

I send you cordial wishes for health and success in your activity for the good of the fraternal Polish people and the further strengthening of friendship between the Polish Republic and the Soviet Union in the interests of world peace.

MESSAGE FROM N. SHVERNIK TO PRESIDENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC COMRADE B. BIERUT. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 19, p. 1. Complete text:) On the occasion of your 60th birthday I ask you, Comrade President, to accept my cordial congratulations. I wish you good health and further successes in your activity for the good of the Polish people and the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of our countries.

MESSAGE FROM BOLESLAW BIERUT TO CHAIRMAN OF U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMRADE JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN. (Pravda, April 21, p. 1; Izvestia, April 22, p. 2. Complete text:) I thank you, dear Comrade Stalin, from the bottom of my heart for your sincere wishes on my 60th birthday. Permit me to assure you that the Polish people will daily strengthen the bonds of friendship and fraternity with the heroic peoples of the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and freedom, the hope of all mankind.

The united people's democratic Poland will not be sparing with its forces for strengthening the sacred struggle, headed by you, of all peace-loving peoples for the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

MESSAGE FROM BOLESLAW BIERUT TO CHAIRMAN OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET N. SHVERNIK. (Pravda, April 21, p. 1; Izvestia, April 22, p. 2. Complete text:) I ask you to accept my profound and sincere gratitude for your so friendly congratulations on my 60th birthday.

TREATY OF INDISSOLUBLE FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE. (By Vice-Chairman of the Polish Republic Council of Ministers Aleksander Zawadzki. Pravda, April 21, p. 3. 2600 words. Condensed text:) Seven years have passed since the signing in Moscow of the historic Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Polish Republic.

This treaty immediately assumed immense significance for the Polish people. This took place because it was a document reflecting and consolidating the fundamental change in the relationship of our peoples, because great Stalin, the creator of the first socialist state in the world—the Soviet Union—the commander in chief of the victorious Soviet Army, the liberator-army which brought long-awaited freedom to the Polish people, ratified it with his signature. ...

Millions of Poles today understand and can appreciate the extremely great significance of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation. They understand that this treaty is a vivid expression of the new kind of relations which arose between the Polish people and the peoples of the Soviet Union as a result of the great October socialist revolution and the correct policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and also as a result of the transfer of power in Poland into the hands of the working people, headed by the working class. ...

Millions of people in Poland understand and fully share the profound truth of Boleslaw Bierut's words that thanks to the treaty with its great friend, the Soviet Union, "Poland has ceased to be a plaything in the hands of imperialist forces, that Poland is not alone now and will never be alone in its efforts, in its creative labor, in its historical development." ...

The Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation served as the basis of Poland's new foreign policy. This policy is in accordance with the most vital interests of the Polish people and at the same time coincides in its basic provisions and aims with the consistent, peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, with its struggle to strengthen peace and international cooperation. ...

The Soviet Union's wise policy on Germany is of special importance for people's Poland. While the American imperialists are supporting the forces of monopoly capital in Western Germany and also disguised and open Hitlerites, while they are impeding in all ways the unification and democratization of Germany, the Soviet Union has helped the democratic forces of the German people, headed by the working class, to break the resistance of the Junkers and the big capitalists and to create a really peace-loving state—the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet Union has advanced a concrete draft for concluding a peace treaty with Germany united on a democratic basis. While American imperialism is bent on turning Western Germany into its gendarme in Europe, into its springboard for a new predatory war against the European peoples, the Soviet Union points out to the German people the road to salvation, to peaceful development on democratic foundations.

As a result of the farsighted, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic is today our friend and ally in the fight for peace and for strengthening the indestructibility of the peace frontier on the Oder and Neisse.

Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, people's Poland is waging a struggle in defense of peace and the sovereignty of peoples. ...

The American warmongers have gone so far as to drag out of the archives the Katyn provocation fabricated by Goebbels. With the corpses of the Polish officers murdered by those very same fascist brigands whom the imperialists are now releasing from prison the dollar magnates are trying to make political capital for themselves, to cause trouble between the Polish and Soviet peoples. However, no force will be able to undermine the very close cooperation and firm, indestructible friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples. The Polish people recoil with contempt from the imperialist slanderers and their lackeys. The working people of Poland see in their malicious, misanthropic howling yet another proof of the correctness in the policy of their people's regime, in the policy of trust and everlasting friendship with their great socialist neighbor. ...

The Soviet-Polish treaty is of exceptionally important international significance: it guarantees a rapid advance of people's Poland along the path to socialism and is a treaty of lasting peace and indestructible friendship among peoples. The Polish people see in the treaty a guarantee of independence for the people's democratic Poland, a guarantee of its might and prosperity. ...

NEAR EAST

Egypt

International Review: WHY ELECTIONS HAVE BEEN POSTPONED IN EGYPT. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, April 20, p. 3. Complete text:) The decision of the Egyptian government to postpone for an indefinite period the Parliamentary elections has led to further aggravation of the political situation in the country. In a number of Egyptian cities there have been demonstrations to protest postponing the elections and violating the Constitution, to protest against British imperialism.

Postponement of elections to the Chamber of Deputies in Parliament, which should have taken place May 18, the government explains by the necessity to verify lists of electors, to determine more exactly the electoral districts, etc. But in reality the reasons for postponing the elections lie deeper and originate mainly outside Egypt.

Postponing the elections is directly linked with the struggle between the Egyptian people on one hand, struggling for complete independence, and the British and American imperialists and their accomplices in Egypt on the other, who are attempting to maintain their domination in the country and to drag it into military adventures.

It is well known that a considerable part of Egyptian territory is occupied by British forces. It is also well known that the Anglo-American imperialists are working persistently to include Egypt by means of the so-called "Middle East Command" in the aggressive adventures they are preparing. After Nahas Pasha's Wafdist government, not venturing to capitulate openly to Britain, was dissolved, the Anglo-American imperialists placed their hopes on a deal with the new government.

Precisely because the ruling circles of Britain and the U.S.A. require favorable conditions to make a deal against the Egyptian people, martial law has not yet been repealed in the country, Parliament has been dissolved, arrests of members of the national liberation movement continue.

The press in Near Eastern countries asserts that the postponing of the elections is also connected with the desire of the ruling circles of Britain and the U.S.A. to drown protests against a deal, to create favorable conditions for concluding the talks which are now going on in Cairo, i.e., for a deal involving Egyptian participation in the aggressive "Middle Eastern bloc."

Even the Western press does not conceal this fact. "The main reason for postponing the Egyptian elections," The Sunday Times states, "lies in the desire to gain the time necessary to overcome the difficulties which the Anglo-Egyptian talks have encountered." France-Presse's Cairo correspondent also stresses that postponing the elections "will enable the Hilaili

Pasha government to continue the Anglo-Egyptian talks without fear of opposition moves."

Events in Egypt show that the intrigues of the British imperialists in the Near and Middle East are increasing, creating a threat to the interests of the Egyptian people.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany

INTRIGUES OF ENEMIES OF PEACE-LOVING GERMANY. (By Staff Correspondent P. Naumov. Pravda, April 22, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) In the first few days after publication of the April 9 Soviet note regarding a German peace treaty, the bourgeois press of the countries of the American-British bloc spread the rumor that the three Western powers would begin discussion of the Soviet proposals in the near future. It was pointed out that this discussion would take place simultaneously in two places: in Bonn, between the High Commissioners and Adenauer, and in one of the West European capitals, among government representatives of the U.S.A., Britain and France.

Now it can be said that these rumors were only a propaganda maneuver designed to distract the public's attention from the essence of the matter.

What happened in those days? On April 16 there was a routine meeting between Adenauer and the Western High Commissioners. On the day before, the newspapers announced that it would be devoted entirely to discussion of the Soviet note. On the day after the meeting it was learned from the newspapers that in reality the High Commissioners and the Bonn Chancellor studied the question of accelerating preparations for the so-called "general contract." The West German Chancellor and the High Commissioners decided that this shameful document should be ready for signing by the end of April or, at the very latest, by the beginning of May.

The American-Bonn press points to the direct connection between this haste and the Soviet note. "This measure (i.e., the decision to expedite preparation of the "general contract" —P. N.) is in reality the first reply of the West to the recent Soviet note, which proposes four-power negotiations on the German peace treaty," the New York Herald Tribune stated.

The "second reply" to the Soviet proposal was the Washington-dictated decision to expedite the Paris negotiations for revival of the German-fascist Wehrmacht under the guise of the so-called "European army." The British government finally yielded to Washington's demands and announced its readiness to sign guarantee agreements with West European countries. According to an admission by The Times, organ of British ruling circles, the British government's step "constitutes a clever attempt to impel the French to agree to Germany's making a contribution to the defense of Western Europe." The columnists of the Western German and American press declared in one voice that the act of the British government would expedite drawing up the agreement on the "European army." ...

The tactics of delaying the reply to the Soviet note and the feverish bustle in Paris and Bonn aim toward completion of the incorporation of Western Germany in the aggressive American bloc and attempt to bury the matter of restoring German unity peacefully.

The foes of a united Germany are in a hurry. They see how the movement for a peace treaty, for unification of the country, is spreading among the German people. Millions of Germans in the East and the West are coming out in support of the Soviet proposals since they see in this proposal the direct path to peace and unity. ...

"Free, all-German elections resulting in an all-German government are such an important goal in German policy that nothing which may lead to its implementation must be omitted," stated the bourgeois newspaper Westdeutsche Allegemeine. Aachener Nachrichten points out that Adenauer's policy, dictated by the interests of U.S. and West German imperialist circles, constitutes a "consistent path to disaster." The Moscow economic conference showed, the newspaper continues, that the Bonn Chancellor's words about the identity of German, British and French interests do not correspond to the facts.

Nor was anyone deceived in Western Germany by the British government's statement about guarantees. The newspaper Westfaelische Rundschau, expressing the opinion of wide segments of the population, reports that the planned guarantee agreement between Britain and Western Germany has imperialist aims and will only "further deepen the partition of Germany and serve as a new obstacle to restoring its unity."

"It is precisely now that the question is being decided as to whether Germany will be restored as a united, independent, peace-loving state, forming part of the family of the peace-loving peoples of Europe, or whether the partition of Germany and the threat of war in Europe connected with it will continue."

These words in the Soviet note produced a profound impression on the German public, pointing up the seriousness of the historical moment experienced by the German people. On the appeal by German democratic forces the wide popular masses of Western Germany are opposing the "general contract," the Bonn policy of partition and betrayal of national interests, and are advocating a peace treaty with a united and independent Germany. ...

WESTERN EUROPE

France

WHAT DISTURBS THE FRENCH BOURGEOIS PRESS? (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, April 16, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Paris—The further Washington drags its satellites along the path of preparing for a new war, the louder become the voices of alarm and protest in the press of the countries dependent on the U.S.A.

Recently Frenchmen read with indignation an article by New York Times correspondent Reston, in which this mouthpiece of the American State Department was attempting to prove that U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Atlantic Pact members is the legitimate right of the U.S.A. "Europeans have accepted (?!)," Reston's argument was, "in international relations a completely new principle, namely that a foreign government, i.e., the United States government, should have the right to decide how they should spend a considerable part of their currency. What was usually considered to be a purely internal question, for instance, creating a national army or preparing a national budget, has gradually become, by virtue of this principle, a far more complicated affair; the country which is providing the major portion of dollar aid becomes ever more deeply drawn into the affairs of other nations."

Such arguments have, naturally, aroused protests in a number of French bourgeois newspapers. In particular, the journalist Claude Bourdet in the weekly Observateur, recalling the French proverb "A true friend is worth more than an enslaved lackey," noted bitterly that this proverb had by no means been taken into consideration by the American statesmen who clearly prefer to deal with lackeys. ...

Dealing with Reston's hypocritical remark to the effect that "every country has the right to refuse to take part in the aid program," Bourdet points out that in practice the Americans are employing with their debtors a "tactic used by large banks in relation to small enterprises to whom they lend money. Very often the banks, worrying about the capital they have invested and allowing lack of confidence to irritate them, begin to demand information, then carry out examinations and, worrying about security, finish by trying to get 51% of the shares. But when they have seized this 51%—it doesn't matter by what means—it will no longer be enough for the shareholders, who are striving for independence, to demand such independence in order to get it back. Various advocates of 'French independence within the framework of the Atlantic Pact' ought to think this over carefully."

Realizing that the governments of the countries which are controlled by the U.S.A. are not in a position to go against Washington's will, the French bourgeois press is more frequently asking: "But what are the aims of the U.S.A.?"

In Le Monde April 12 correspondent Maurice Duverget answers this question. Not concealing his hostility to the Soviet Union, he is at the same time obliged to admit that the leaders of the U.S.A. are hatching plans to attack the Soviet Union, and

he raises his voice in protest against these plans, for he sees in them a direct threat to the vital interests of France and all Western Europe.

At the beginning of his article "Coexistence or Crusade?" Duverget declares that the entire policy of the "West" is today directed toward carrying out a high-speed rearmament program, and he asks why this policy is being pursued: is it a question of preserving peace or precipitating war? "Is it coexistence or a crusade which is wanted?" At this point Duverget remarks with bitter irony: "Those who put this question so bluntly are usually regarded as neutralists, crypto-Communists, traitors, etc. Does this not mean that the West has a guilty conscience?" ...

Duverget goes on to point out that one of the decisive questions in the mutual relations between the great powers is the German question. "No lasting peace between East and West will be possible so long as the line which divides them cuts Germany into two parts," he writes. "Here the necessity to 'correct the frontiers' between the two worlds is obvious. But, in order to strengthen peace, it should be the result of a genuine agreement and not of threats; it should be the result of a compromise, not an ultimatum. ..."

Protesting against France's being dragged into open preparations for a new world war and refusing to be dragged unmurmuringly on the U.S. towline, the more farsighted of the French bourgeoisie are at the same time beginning to ask whether it would not under present conditions be more advantageous to look for independent paths to a settlement of mutual relations with the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies.

Characteristic in this connection is the attitude of people here to the International Economic Conference in Moscow. "Fight or trade?"——this dilemma is to an ever greater extent attracting the attention of the French bourgeois, particularly since they have been convinced by experience how successfully trade can be carried on with the U.S.S.R., based on mutual advantage. A number of French bourgeois newspapers, ignoring the "persistent advice" of the American Embassy, have preferred to cover the conference objectively, stressing that it is contributing to establishment of normal relations between states.

Marcel Gimon, correspondent for Combat...stressed that, as distinct from the U.S.A., the Soviet Union in carrying through its trade operations "does not attempt anything which would entail political and strategic demands." ...

Even the openly pro-American Paris-Presse-Intransigeant had to admit recently that U.S. attempts to organize an economic blockade of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies are failing. An anonymous author, introduced by the editors of Paris-Presse as "one of the best qualified French experts," wrote in that newspaper: "American policy and its application are arousing objections and resistance in Western Europe on political grounds(concern for one's independence, for instance) and based on economic considerations (the benefit of, or rather the necessity of, getting certain supplies from the East, attempts to achieve equilibrium in the balance of payments, the interests of the exporters)."

From the above-quoted statements it is clear that a certain segment of French business circles is beginning to realize that the adventurist policy expressed in the Atlantic Pact is ruinous for France and Western Europe as a whole. At the same time such statements attest to the further growth of internal contradictions in the imperialist camp.

Sweden

International Review: ERLANDER'S VISIT TO U.S.A. (By F. Orekhov. Pravda, April 20, p. 3. Complete text:) The visit of Swedish Prime Minister Erlander to the U.S.A. is being loudly advertised in the Swedish and, particularly, the American press.

It was at first declared that Erlander's visit was merely connected with his participation in the centenary celebration of the American city of Rockford. Later, however, the press characterized the visit of the Swedish Prime Minister to the U.S.A. as "semiofficial" and in every way stressed the political significance of the visit. The Swedish Prime Minister was received by Truman, Acheson and other officials.

It must by kept in mind that Erlander's visit to the U.S.A. was preceded by a visit of Maj. Gen. Vestring, Chief of Staff of the Swedish Air Force, for talks with high-ranking representatives of American military circles.

Even at that time, at the end of March, the Washington Post, dealing with Vestring's visit, wrote that only "two or three years ago such a visit would have been impossible." Quoting the opinion of the American Ambassador in Sweden, Butterworth, the newspaper declared that Sweden "will undoubtedly help the West by strengthening its own armed forces."

Both the Swedish and the American press connect Erlander's visit with the talks started in the U.S.A. by Gen. Vestring. Some foreign press organs say openly that Erlander's visit is the result of growing pressure on Sweden from American ruling circles attempting to draw Sweden into their aggressive plans.

Stockholms-Tidningen, commenting on the Swedish Prime Minister's speech in Detroit, stresses that Erlander promised the Americans the creation of a "strong Swedish defense."

The question arises: Why did the problem of Swedish defense have to be discussed in the U.S.A.? Is it not because the strategists of the Atlantic bloc have long since been trying to draw Sweden into their aggressive plans. As regards talks about "Swedish defense," they are merely a cover for Washington's true designs for Sweden.

It is indicative that the American newspapers give particular prominence to Erlander's statements regarding considerable expansion of military measures in Sweden. Also characteristic is the fact that the American press considered it necessary to "define more exactly" the essence of Sweden's foreign policy. "The words 'nonparticipation in alliances,'" the Washington Post declared, "are a more suitable definintion of Swedish policy than the word 'neutrality,'" and added that for the U.S.A. it is even "a good thing to have some formally neutral countries."

Judging by press reports, Erlander had no objections to this interpretation of neutrality. According to Stockholms-Tidningen, from Erlander's replies to correspondents' questions about Sweden's position with regard to the Atlantic Pact, it can be concluded that "this position is not entirely unchanged."

The correspondents of Swedish newspapers report from the U.S.A. that Erlander, speaking in Minneapolis, praised the "U.S. contribution to world policy in the postwar period" and declared that the Western countries "have no right to show weakness in the present critical situation."

The visits of Swedish military and political figures to the U.S.A. are arousing legitimate discontent in circles of the Swedish public and are regarded as a step on the road to a revision of the country's foreign policy to suit the aggressive American-British bloc and contrary to Sweden's national interests.

AFRICA

Answers to Readers' Questions: AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS IN AFRICA. (By S. Datlin. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 18, p. 4. Complete text:) Our readers N. Omelchenko of Kiev and U. Kalganova of Moscow ask about the penetration of Africa by U.S. imperialists.

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American expansion in Africa has a dual purpose—military and economic. The "Dark Continent" has been selected by the U.S. military first and foremost as one of the largest bases for preparing and carrying out aggression against the peace-loving, democratic camp, headed by the Soviet Union. In this respect American imperialists have quickly found a common language with ruling circles in West European countries. Fierce hatred toward the camp of democracy and socialism and fear of their own peoples have pushed the governments of West European states straight into the jaws of the American plunderer and they have willingly placed their colonial territories at his disposal.

Not a month passes without a speech by some American Senator or general on the fact that the boundaries of U.S. "defense" pass through one or another African territory, be it Morocco, Liberia or the Belgian Congo. U.S. air bases have already covered North and West Africa with a dense network. The French colony of Morocco has, in fact, been occupied by American troops. The U.S. Navy lords it in the ports and along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts of Africa. A number of North African countries, without the consent of and in defiance of the will of their peoples, have arbitrarily joined the warmongers in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

American bankers, industrialists and merchants are working hand in hand with the generals. Military bases have served U.S. monopolies as a handy springboard for economic encroachment upon Africa.

But if joint adventurist plans for aggression against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies unite the imperialists, headed by the U.S.A., in the business of military "collaboration," there is not and cannot be any such "binding" principle for economic "collaboration" on African soil: what plunderer wants to divide his loot with anyone, no matter whom it may be? The rulers of Britain, France, Belgium and the other states possessing colonies in Africa do not cherish any illusions regarding the African policy of the U.S.A. It is a case of supplanting the rule of the old, European powers by rule of the dollar in the colonies. The African continent has now turned, therefore, into an arena for competition between the imperialists—a competition in which the preponderance is indisputably on the side of the stronger and more resourceful imperialism of the U.S.A.

The small Negro pseudo republic of Liberia has been an important base for U.S. expansion in Aftica. It has been under American control since the day it was founded. The American Firestone Rubber Company had settled here as early as 1925. It received as a concession 1,000,000 acres of land for rubber plantations; according to the agreement with the Liberian government, the concession is in effect until the year 2024! The late U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius in 1948 set up a very large enterprise here, the Liberia Mining Company, which took possession of the iron ore deposits and other mineral resources in the country and spread its tentacles to neighboring French and British colonies. The port of Monrovia became the complete property of Americans. At present 90% of Liberia's exports are in the hands of U.S. imperialists.

When oil deposits were discovered in the French colony of Tunisia, it was not French but American oil industrialists who received preference in prospecting and exploitation. The Societé Nord African de Petrole has concessions of more than 5,000,000 acres in the area of Sfax; 65% of the stock in this company belongs to the American Gulf Oil Corporation.

In Morocco the American Newmont Mining Corporation, Joseph Lead Company and Mines Incorporated have controlled 50% of lead mining since 1947. A large American mining firm is prospecting in Morocco for uranium ore. The financial tycoons of Wall Street are also reaching out for the Moroccan deposits of manganese, cobalt and beryllium.

In relations between Britain and the U.S.A. imperialist differences in Africa are manifested with extreme sharpness. British capital was dominant in the economy of the majority of African countries up to the war. Step by step it is now yielding its positions to Wall Street. The process of squeezing the British out is going on very rapidly in the countries which have long since been economically dependent on Britain—in Egypt, Ethiopia, the Belgian Congo and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola.

The Belgian Congo—a tremendous country rich in copper, uranium, tin, cobalt, manganese, wolfram, zinc and other extremely valuable minerals—constituted a most enviable acquisition for the U.S.A. Belgian and British capitalists, viciously exploiting the local population, got fabulous superprofits there. The City financiers participated in plundering the wealth of this territory through the Tanganyika Concessions and Unilever concerns.

The British imperialists cannot withstand the pressure of Wall Street even in the territories which they consider their hereditary patrimonial estates. The British Dominion of the Union of South Africa is rapidly being drawn into the U.S. sphere of influence. This country is also rich in useful minerals. The South African government keeps millions of Bantus, the indigenous inhabitants of the country, in a state of slavery, dooming them to poverty and using them as a cheap labor force.

According to the figures of a British bank, during the decade from 1938 to 1948 British capital investments in South Africa decreased 64%. They passed mainly into the hands of American monopolists, headed by Morgan and Rockefeller.

U.S. monopolists are reaching out with particular zeal toward the mineral resources of the British colony of North Rhodesia. In January, 1952, Reynolds News, the British paper, noted with concern that "Northern Rhodesia with its tremendous deposits of copper, lead, zinc and cobalt is passing into the control of two mining syndicates of the United States closely connected with the Morgan family."

The British imperialists are showing desperate resistance to the advance of the dollar in their African colonies. A sharp struggle is going on between competing groups of imperialist robbers. Striving with all its power to retain its domination in Africa, Britain has more than once attempted to knit together a secret bloc of states, which have colonies on the African continent, directed against the U.S.A.

In the sharpening struggle for African colonies the imperialists are monstrously violating the rights and interests of the indigenous populations, the real masters of the continent. The British, French, Belgian and other colonizers are trying to compensate for their loss of position by increasing the exploitation and oppression of the Africans. American monopolies, in their turn, have brought typically American barbaric methods of exploitation and the "American way of life" to the "Dark Continent:" racial discrimination and racial terror have acquired an even more vile character and even wider extent than before.

Africans working in Newmont Mining's South African copper mines are paid one-twelfth to one-fifteenth the wages of American miners, and at the American Metal Company's mines in Southwest Africa, non-European workers receive one-thirtieth the wages of American miners! African mineworkers live in so-called compounds, regular concentration camps. Meanwhile, the stockholders of this enterprise made a profit of 90% in 1947-1948 and 142% in 1948-1949.

By order of the American bosses, the Belgian Congo has been locked up. Not even newspapermen are permitted to go there. The slightest display of dissatisfaction with living conditions, the least attempt by the advanced segments of the local proletariat and intelligentsia to organize the Africans or to facilitate their contacts with European workers is quickly and brutally suppressed. American "specialists" instruct the colonial police.

At the beginning of 1950, when riots, touched off by inhuman working conditions and starvation wages, broke out on the Firestone rubber plantations in Liberia, the American magnates demanded that martial law be introduced to deal with the strikers.

In Morocco the local inhabitants who work for Americans are called not by name but by a number sewed on the work shirt. One sees such people with numbers, and immediately there comes to mind a comparison with the Hitlerite concentration camps. The mess halls where the workers eat are divided into sections: one for Americans, another for Frenchmen and a special one for Moroccans. The quality of food in the latter section is beyond description.

In short, life in American colonies is organized according to the racist standards of the "American way of life."

But American monopolists cannot decide the fate of Africa in defiance of the will of its people. The strength of resistance to the colonial yoke is growing rapidly in the "Dark Continent."

The postwar years in Africa have been marked by an unprecedented advance in the national liberation movement. National resistance to the enslavers in the Union of South Africa, the Gold Coast, Uganda, the Ivory Coast, Morocco and Tunisia has shaken the very foundations of the colonial system.

The feverish military preparations which have been extended to Africa by the U.S. military place African youth under the direct threat of becoming cannon fodder for the warmongers. Therefore, the struggle against the colonial yoke on the continent merges with the struggle for peace. For colonial peoples peace is inseparable from freedom.

Lenin Days

[Pravda and Izvestia April 20 and 22 carry a total of three news items, one editorial and one feature article (5200 words in all) on the anniversary of Lenin's birth. A sample item:]

82ND ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S BIRTH. (Pravda, April 22, p. 2. 550 words. Condensed text:) Among Working People of Moscow. Today is the 82nd anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Bolshevist party and the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The working people of our country are observing the anniversary on a wide scale. Talks on the life and work of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin are being given in enterprises, institutions and educational institutions in Moscow. ...

Around the Historic Sites. Leningrad—Thousands of places in Leningrad are associated with the name and revolutionary activity of V. I. Lenin. In many sections of the city are apartments where Vladimir Ilyich lived and created his immortal works.

The working people of Leningrad are observing the 82nd anniversary of his birth on a wide scale. Lectures and reports on Lenin's life and revolutionary activity, and on his great friendship with Stalin, are being given in factories and enterprises.

Hundreds of working people are visiting the places associated with Lenin.

Today many visited the branch of the V. I. Lenin Central Museum. ...

Marxism-Leninism

OUTSTANDING WORK OF LENINISM.—On 35th Anniversary of Lenin's April Theses. (By S. Titarenko. Pravda, April 17, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) V. I. Lenin's work "Tasks of the Proletariat in This Revolution," which has gone down in history under the title of the April Theses, was published 35 years ago. This Leninist document is of world-historic significance. In it V. I. Lenin gave the Party a new orientation in the new conditions following the overthrow of Tsarism in Russia and armed the Party with a brilliant plan for its struggle to effect the transition from the bourgeois-democratic to the socialist revolution. ...

At that very time J. V. Stalin, on his return from exile at Turukhansk on March 12, 1917, was rallying the Party to fight for the development of the bourgeois-democratic into a socialist revolution. In a number of articles published in Pravda he appealed for a comprehensive strengthening and extension of the Soviets and a closer link between them under the leadership of the Central Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies as the people's instrument of revolutionary power. In his articles Stalin also exposed the imperialist character of the war and defended an attitude of mistrust of the Provisional Government. ...

Lenin's April Theses are a classic example of Marxist analysis of the complex historical setting of the revolutionary epoch, of the working out of the Communist Party's correct strategic and tactical line for ensuring the victory of the socialist revolution. Lenin's theses teach the Communist Parties of all countries how to discover the specific conditions of the proletariat's struggle in each individual country and how to find the principal link in the chain of events by grasping the historic tasks of the working class. ... Lenin and Stalin led the Party confidently and boldly to the achievement of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Party's heroic struggle was crowned by the victory of the great October socialist revolution, which inaugurated the epoch of the downfall of capitalism and the triumph of communism. ...

Communist Party

SUPPORT CRITICISM FROM BELOW. (By A. Lukovets and I. Zinkovich, Staff Correspondents for the Belorussian Republic. Pravda, April 17, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) For several years in a row Party members Trubchennikov and Yaduta worked in the Grodno Building Materials Combine, had a good record and enjoyed the respect of the collective. The Communists of the enterprise reposed great trust in them. Comrade Yaduta was elected secretary of the primary Party unit and Comrade Trubchennikov Party group organizer of one of the leading sectors of the enterprise.

But the attitude toward them changed after the young Party leaders criticized the work of Comrade Drapkin, manager of the combine, and Chief Engineer Korotkevich. They exposed the defects of Comrade Drapkin, who treated subordinates in a harsh manner and dismissed workers without grounds. They also revealed instances in which, through the fault of Comrade Korotkevich, large quantities of rejects were produced, the technological process was disrupted and machinery stood idle. Faulty management, they showed, had resulted in the breakdown of the production plan. ...

These reports from the Communists reached the Grodno City Party Committee, but it reacted to them in its own sweet way. Strange as it may seem, the bureau of the city Party committee took the officials of the combine—the suppressors of criticism—under its wing. Their wrath was vented on the heads of the individual Communists—Yaduta, for example, was removed from the post of secretary of the Party unit, and when he complained to the Grodno Province Party Committee he did not receive any support there.

Meanwhile Comrade Trubchennikov sent a letter to Pravda describing the irregularities in the combine and criticizing Comrade Romanov, Comrade Slobodin, secretary of the city Party committee, and certain other Party officials. Soon the material relating to the Grodno combine was being examined by the bureau of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and the facts in the letter were confirmed. Comrade Drapkin was removed as manager of the combine and suffered a severe Party reprimand. The secretary of the city Party committee, Slobodin, and the chief engineer of the combine, Korotkevich, were disciplined. The city committee's resolution removing Comrade Yaduta from the post of secretary of the Party unit was revoked as unreasonable.

It was to be expected that the Grodno Party officials would take all possible measures to remedy the situation at one of the largest enterprises in the province. But unfortunately they only pretended to show solicitude for the combine and to concern themselves directly with its activity. In actual fact the city and province Party committees began to collect information with a view to ridding themselves of the people who had dared to criticize officials. Dossiers were soon started on Communists Trubchennikov and Yaduta. At first it was decided to wreak vengeance in the matter of employment. Comrade Podzhary, director of the province Party committee's industry and transportation department, together with the instructors of this department, repeatedly invited Comrade Trubchennikov to the province committee, and on each occasion the same subject was broached: he was invited to leave the combine and take up any other work in any other part of the province. He declined. Then appeared Order No. 86, by which Comrade Trubchennikov was released from his work as foreman on the [combine's] railroad spur under the pretext of reducing staff.

Matters turned out still worse for Comrade Yaduta. On instructions from the province Party committee a special commission started checking up on his work as head of the [combine's] auxiliary farm. Basing itself on the crooked, deliberately falsified data submitted by this commission, the province Party committee bureau resolved that "the material brought out in the checkup on the building materials combine's auxiliary farm is to be handed over to investigating agencies with a view to bringing the culprits (read: Yaduta) to justice."

A week later a suit was brought against Comrade Yaduta in the province prosecutor's office. To give this office its due, it carefully checked all the facts and refused to bring a case against Yaduta.

But in the combine they were still hard at it, and Comrade Yaduta, as well as Comrade Trubchennikov, was released from his job due to a reduction of staff. Trubchennikov and

Yaduta, who were devoted to their collective and their enterprise, repeatedly asked the combine officials to let them do some other work, but their requests were rejected.

Driven from the combine, Communists Trubchennikov and Yaduta remained unemployed for a long time. For four months Comrade Yaduta haunted the doors of the Grodno City Party Committee. The secretaries of the city committee made a pretense of writing letters to various organizations, promising to find a spot for Comrade Yaduta first as chief of the fire company of a tobacco factory, then as technical director of the Hygiene Artel, then as a shop foreman. But these were only promises. Comrade Drapkin, though, was immediately assigned to executive work in one of the trusts.

Things were also developing in the Party field. In one of its resolutions the bureau of the province Party committee directed the secretary of the city committee, Comrade Radyuk, to examine the "un-Partylike behavior of Party member Yaduta." Similar categorical injunctions were issued with respect to Comrade Trubchennikov, and the instructional apparatus began diligently to seek out all the "sins" it could lay its hands on. In the past Comrade Yaduta had committed a misdemeanor in the Party organization—a misdemeanor having no connection with the affairs of the combine. Unquestionably he should have borne the responsibility for this, but it was broached only when needed to settle accounts for his criticism. And to it were added charges that were entirely fictitious. A case was brought against Comrade Trubchennikov, also without any grounds.

What was the nature of the charges against Communists Trubchennikov and Yaduta? The documents in the files of the city Party committee state categorically that "Yaduta, with his henchman Trubchennikov" used "the great banner of criticism for obviously selfish and anti-Party ends," and that they created an intolerable atmosphere in the combine and disorganized the work of its management and its Party organization. ...

Now it is clear to everyone that Communists Trubchennikov and Yaduta were the victims of suppressors of criticism. The dossiers on them were started on the direct orders of Comrade Romanov, secretary of the province Party committee, Comrade Podzhary, department director in the province Party committee, and Comrade Gondovich, secretary of the city Party committee, who are trying to keep their own records unstained.

How could it happen that Communists who raised their voices in defense of the interests of their enterprise fell into disfavor while suppressors of criticism enjoy complete freedom? One answer suggests itself: in Grodno there is an incorrect attitude toward criticism. At meetings and conferences you can always hear resounding phrases about the necessity of developing criticism both from above and from below. But in practice criticism is crudely suppressed.

CALL SUPPRESSORS OF CRITICISM TO ORDER. (By Staff Correspondent for Estonian Republic K. Nikolayev. Pravda, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Two months ago the chief engineer of the Chief Oil Supply Administration's Estonian Republic Office, Party member Comrade Rist, was dismissed "at his own request." A year earlier his predecessor had left the administration for the same reason. In addition to these two, several other Communists had also been dismissed "at their own request" within a short period of time.

The question of the abnormality of these incidents was often raised at Party meetings in the administration. It was remarked that temporary workers were retained in the service of the Chief Oil Supply Administration, while workers who dared to criticize Comrade Bessmelnitsyn, director of the administration, left.

This is what had happened in the case of Rist. The chief engineer had objected, for example, to methods which led to an increase in construction costs and to attempts to arrange for a summer cottage for the director of the administration on the pretext that it was a building needed for business purposes. Rist used to express his opinion at Party meetings. The troublesome Communist was a threat to the director's highhanded ways, and Bessmelnitsyn began to interfere with his subordinate in every possible way, accusing him of "intriguing" and of aspiring to "the portfolio of director of the administration."

Party members reported Bessmelnitsyn's conduct to local Party organizations and to the U.S.S.R. Chief Oil Industry Administration. One commission after another visited the administration and called conferences and meetings.

In August there was a stormy Party meeting attended by representatives of the Morskoi Borough Party Committee in Tallin and the chief administration. The repeated criticism of the Communists was confirmed again and again. The meeting pointed out to Bessmelnitsyn that he had relaxed his vigilance in the selection and placement of personnel and used incorrect methods of training cadres.

It was decided to ask the borough Party committee to hold an extraordinary special election for the post of secretary of the primary Party organization. This was done because the secretary of the Party organization, Comrade Allun (director of the Tallin oil base) was a friend of Bessmelnitsyn, connived at his conduct, was himself rude in his dealings with the workers and had lost the confidence of the Communists.

It would seem that matters were now in order and that work should have gone smoothly. Alas! Two and a half months passed before the district Party committee decided to replace the head of the primary Party unit.

It was not long before Bessmelnitsyn finally revealed himself as a person for whom Soviet and Party laws did not exist. This conceited bigwig ostentatiously left the Party meeting at which his record was being discussed. He did not want a report in which it was stated that, among other things, the director of the administration suppressed criticism and took exception to justified complaints about himself.

"If the Party meeting is going to turn in a report like this, then I ask that the question of my dismissal be put before the chief administration," he declared, and slammed the door.

The meeting had to be broken off and reconvened a few days later. At the second meeting, naturally, the question of this incorrect behavior on the part of a Communist came up. Then Bessmelnitsyn decided to emphasize his "inviolability."

"I request that my case be transferred for examination to higher Party agencies and no long be discussed here."

The primary Party unit, rightly thinking that it had the right to exert influence over its own members, rebuked the director of the administration, but Bessmelnitsyn considered this an impertinence. When discussion of the report on him continued he announced with an injured air that he would no longer run the Party history study circle and proposed that it be entered on his record aht he had been dismissed.

Some time later a commission for the Tallin City Party Committee appeared. The Communists expected that now at last a proper examination of everything would take place and that the director would be called to order. But the commission left, and it was then that Comrade Rist was dismissed "at his own request." The ministry transferred the Communist engineer to Leningrad to do administrative work in the same system.

The members of the city committee regarded the whole thing as a "personal affair" of Bessmelnitsyn's which he had asked the Party organization and the district committee to settle. It investigated only his walking out of the Party meeting, and even for this it softened the rebuke administered to the insolent official. So it remained uncertain whether the city Party committee supported the Communists' criticism or not.

While the city committee was thinking about this "personal matter" a report came in from Central Borough. The manager of the small Savi Ceramics Factory, Party member Comrade Seisk, had let himself go. Wishing to be rid of people who criticized him, he had dismissed two Communists, Comrades Jelin and Yakovlev, under the pretext of reducing staff. At a general meeting of the workers Comrade Seisk made slanderous statements about people he disliked. Moreover, toadies made themselves agreeable to the manager by collecting money from the workers to buy him a radio and a cigar case for his birthday.

The Communists appealed to the borough Party committee. After a great deal of fuss representatives of the republic Ministry of the Building Materials Industry and the borough Party committee came to the Savi factory. Numerous statements by the workers confirmed the checkup, and the ministry dismissed the director. But no one remembered the Com-

munists who had been unjustly dismissed—both veterans of the patriotic war who had worked irreproachably at the factory for five years.

The Tallin City Party Committee thus had grounds for a severe condemnation of cases of an impermissible attitude toward criticism from below. After the above events, in early April, a meeting of the city Party aktiv was held. At this meeting Comrade Ristmegi, secretary of the city Party committee, reported on the state of Party organizational work in the city Party organization and the means of improving it. But his report omitted important facts and did not draw any instructive conclusions. It is true that it mentioned the Party organization of the Savi factory, but only to make fun of the unsuccessful conduct of one of its meetings—as though nothing more important had happened at this enterprise.

The speaker called on the aktiv members to develop criticism and self-criticism. But surely the city committee itself should promote the development of Bolshevist criticism by all possible means. The facts show, however, that the Tallin City Party Committee limits itself to calling for criticism and in practice ignores the protests of Communists and fails to draw the necessary conclusions from them.

Party Life: IMPROVE GUIDANCE OF CREATIVE ORGANIZATIONS. (By G. Vorobyev, Staff Correspondent for Saratov Province. Pravda, April 18, p. 2. 1300 words. Summary:) A large corps of artists has arisen in Saratov under Soviet rule, more than 30 of whom are members of the Union of Soviet Artists and about 100 of whom comprise the Khudo Khudozhnik [Artist] Cooperative Association. The province Party committee discussed the work of the branch of the Artists' Union and of Khudozhnik in September, 1950, pointing out at that time that many Saratov painters were isolated from life and that some of them had not painted a single major work in years. The same resolution pointed out that the Saratov City Party Committee and Soviet Executive Committee paid very little attention to the artists and were deaf to their needs.

The province committee worked out practical measures for eliminating these shortcomings, but a year and a half has passed since then and hardly any of its recommendations have been carried out. The sections continue not to function, one-man shows are neither organized nor discussed, there is an atmosphere of mutual admiration among so-called leading artists and talented young people usually receive little encouragement. The recent exhibit of works painted by Saratov artists during 1951 proved poorer than the preceding one, the entries failing to reflect the collective farm life and transformation of nature which are so characteristic of the Volga region. As usual, V. Gurov, V. Danilov, B. Gritskov, V. Nikitin and others who have long been members of the Union of Soviet Artists failed to enter a single work. Many of the entries bear the imprint of unfinished work but the board of the union and above all B. Bobrov, its chairman, are inclined to go into raptures and to evaluate the works more or less as follows: "Naturally they have shortcomings, but when a person has put in a lot of effort—"

Hardly any of the artists in the cooperative association are working to improve their political standards, while not more than half the members come to the studio to perfect their craftsmanship and even fewer attend lectures and meetings.

Only once has the city Party committee shown an interest in the work of Saratov's artists. This was last year, when the Party organization decided to hear a report by B. Bobrov, chairman of the [province] branch of the union, on progress in carrying out the province Party committee's resolution. Fearing criticism of himself, the chairman went to the city committee. Soon Comrade Stepanidin, an instructor, came from the committee and told Khudozhnik members that since Bobrov was head of a province organization they had no right to call on him for a report. Bobrov transferred to another Party organization in order to avoid criticism in the future. And incidentally, it is stretching a point to call the branch of the Artists' Union a province branch: neither it not Khudozhnik has established any contacts with artists in other cities of the province or held the creative conference recommended by the province Party committee.

The province Party committee's propaganda and agitation department, satisfied with the fact that the resolution it submitted was approved by members of the bureau, forgot what was most important: organization to carry out the resolution. It has not returned to this question once in a year and a half.

Many other resolutions by the bureau of the province Party committee on ideological work are likewise not carried out. A resolution was adopted in 1950 on the regional museum, recommending among other things that the province cultural-enlightenment department and the director of the museum organize a museum council, composed of staff members from the higher educational institutions, teachers, and members of the Party, Soviet and artists' aktiv, and that they provide for regular lectures at the museum. Naturally the museum director could not cope with this matter alone, but the province committee's propaganda and agitation department took no part in it, with the result that the council exists only on paper and that no lectures are offered. Even during the recent school vacation period not a single lecture was organized on the basis of museum material about the flora and fauna of the Volga area or the transformation of nature in connection with the great construction projects of communism.

An even worse fate overtook the province committee's resolution on the work of the branch of the Union of Soviet Writers, adopted almost two years ago and charging the Saratov City Party Committee with investigating and discussing measures for improving the work of the writers' primary Party unit. The city committee discussed the question and—dissolved the primary Party unit, acceding to the wishes of individual writers to be members of other primary units. Naturally this became known to the propaganda and agitation department and to Comrade Klyuchnikov, secretary of the province committee. However, the officials of the propaganda and agitation department tacitly assented to the action of the city committee, with the result that most of the Communist writers now take no part in Party life and are not improving their ideological and theoretical standards.

The resolution stipulated that the province propaganda and agitation department and the branch of the union hold a province conference of writers and the literary aktiv in July, 1950, and though there were both time and means for holding the conference it has not yet taken place. The organization of competitions for the best literary works, mentioned in the province committee's resolution, has been "awaiting approval" by Comrade Klyuchnikov for two years. Many Saratov writers remain aloof from life, and, aside from G. Borovikov's "Deep Channel," the themes of collective farm labor, the great construction projects and the transformation of the Volga area have not been touched.

All this shows that the Saratov Province Party Committee is not paying enough attention to improving the work of the creative organizations. The right resolutions are adopted, and if they were carried out the work of the creative organizations would be very good. The whole trouble is that there is no real control over fulfillment of the committee's own resolutions.

Party Life: AT PLENARY SESSION OF CITY PARTY COMMITTEE. (By Special Correspondent L. Pishenina. Pravda, April 20, p. 2. 1300 words. Summary:) Ramenskoye District, Moscow Province—Plenary sessions of the city Party committee occupy a conspicuous place in the life of the Ramenskoye Party organization. As a rule they are held regularly and deal with vital problems of Party organizational and political work. The city Party committee seeks to have all its members take an active part in solving the tasks facing the city and the district.

But regularly held plenary sessions are not the end of the matter. The importance of plenary sessions is determined first of all by the way they are held. Unfortunately the Ramenskoye City Party Committee neglects this aspect of the matter, as was evident at the last plenary session, held in March, 1952.

There were two questions on the agenda of the session: number of members and growth of the Party organization from 1951 to 1952, and improvement in the ideological level of Party education. Some members of the city Party committee said openly that they were afraid there would not be profound

discussion of these two important questions at the one-day session. They were right.

The session lasted seven and a half hours without a break, but by the end of the first report, which lasted more than an hour, it had become obvious that the agenda would not be covered. For this reason the speakers began to hurry. The report on the first question did not stress anything on which participants in the session could fix their attention. Rather, it contained a mass of unnecessary facts, figures and examples which stood in the way of determining the reasons for shortcomings. Comrade Matveyev, the speaker, failed to touch on the most important aspects of the work of the Party organization: contact with the masses and forms and methods of working with the non-Party aktiv.

We wondered how the report had been prepared and found that it was based mainly on statistics and the reports turned in by the Party organization secretaries. The officials of the city Party committee had not thought it necessary to visit the Party organizations before the plenary session. In speaking of the Party organization at the Red Banner Factory, for example, Comrade Matveyev only cited figures to show how few Communists were working on major production sectors there. These figures in themselves did not explain why too few of the best workers were joining the Party organization. The speaker could say nothing more because he had not made a thorough study of the Party organization.

And yet the reasons for this state of affairs deserved the attention of those attending the session. This Party organization shows little concern about strengthening its ties with the masses; it holds few open Party meetings and does not enlist enough leading workers in political studies and active public work.

Naturally Comrade Matveyev's poorly prepared report had an effect on the discussions. Some of the comrades who spoke rivaled the speaker in beginning their remarks with facts and figures, and because Comrade Matveyev had already cited every possible fact and figure the discussion gave the impression of being excerpts from his report.

Comrade Zhukov, the first to speak after Comrade Matveyev's report, made a number of interesting and important suggestions, but he also made an entirely unfounded complaint about people who had been candidates for Party membership too long, describing them as difficult individuals who do not submit to education. Almost every speaker after him mentioned the difficulties presented by persons who had been candidates for too long.

These totally unfounded charges had the effect of diverting criticism from the city Party committee and the officials of the Party organizations. The development of criticism affected the conduct of city committee secretaries Comrades Razuvayev and Matveyev, who reacted incorrectly to individual criticisms of the city Party committee. Comrade Matveyev devoted almost all of his concluding remarks to Comrade Antsiferov's observation that Party organizational and political work in the district was still poor.

"You are wrong, Comrade Antsiferov," said Matveyev. "We are carrying out all plans, and therefore there can be no talk of the low level of Party organizational work."

Comrade Nikolayev, Assistant (Political) Director of the Ramenskoye Machine and Tractor Station, remarked that the city Party committee was causing primary Party units to employ incorrect methods, virtually compelling them to supplant economic officials and to play a direct role in such matters as hauling manure and preparing peat pots, and not asking about political work among the masses. Comrade Nikolayev had hardly finished speaking when Comrade Razuvayev got up and said:

"What's wrong in the city Party committee having Party organization secretaries see about hauling manure and preparing peat pots? What else should they do?"

No, the secretary of the city committee did not understand what the speaker was getting at. Nikolayev was not saying that the city committee should ignore economic matters entirely, but that it was necessary skillfully to combine political and economic work.

The city Party committee had prepared for the second question on the agenda much better than for the first. Special brigades had gone out to the enterprises and collective farms and had helped the Party organizations organize political studies by Communists. All this helped the city committee's propaganda and agitation department make a number of specific recommendations at the session. And yet this question was not discussed on a high level either. Comrade Osipov's report also abounded in facts and figures behind which it was hard to see those largely responsible for the shortcomings discovered. Moreover, discussion of the report began when the time limit had been exceeded, so that some comrades merely read speeches they had written in advance. Some did not manage to read their speeches to the end and handed them over to the presidium. Incidentally, speeches written in advance often mean that creative discussion and vital exchanges of opinion are lacking.

The plenary session of a Party committee is an important school for training administrative personnel and is supposed to help in mobilizing the forces of the Party organization to accomplish major economic and political tasks. The bureau of the Ramenskoye City Party Committee must improve the preparation and conduct of plenary sessions of the Party committee.

Party Life: CONSTANTLY LOOK AFTER WORKING PEOPLE'S WELFARE. (By A. Karamyshev, Staff Correspondent for the Altai Territory. Pravda, April 21, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Barnaul—The city of Barnaul has become a major industrial and cultural center of Siberia during the Stalin five-year plans. New districts and streets have appeared since the war, streetcar and bus transportation have been developed and much landscaping work has been done. The city has four higher educational institutions, six technicums, an agriculture and animal husbandry research institute, a drama theater, a symphony orchestra, a planetarium, a museum and a number of theaters.

But it must be pointed out, unfortunately, that the city Party and Soviet executive committees are not paying sufficient attention to further development of this territory center and to meeting the cultural and everyday requirements of the working people. The city executive committee is especially negligent, which is the reason for the serious shortcomings in the work of the construction organizations and communal institutions. Lack of control over the work of the construction organizations, for example, resulted in only 57% fulfillment of the construction plan in 1951 and inability of the construction trusts to utilize in time the millions of rubles allocated by the state for housing construction and repairs.

The municipal economy is neglected. No steps are being taken to extend the water system or to improve operation of the public baths and other municipal institutions. The baths in Railroad Borough have been under repair for two years.

The city Party and executive committees accept the major shortcomings in the functioning of the trade network. Suffice it to say that the trade turnover plan is unfulfilled month after month and that consumer demand is unheeded.

When it discussed the report of the Barnaul City Executive Committee recently the Russian Republic Council of Ministers stated that the committee's work in meeting the cultural and everyday needs of the working people was entirely unsatisfactory and reprimanded Comrade Cherepov, chairman of the committee.

One would have thought this would have caused the city Party committee to see to strengthening the executive committee and its departments with competent personnel, improving the guidance of Soviet institutions by the Party organizations and increasing the demands made on Communists in the municipal, trade and cultural and public service institutions. Nothing of the sort took place.

The work of the city Soviet and its departments continues to be formal and bureaucratic. The government permitted the Barnaul City Soviet to spend 6,000,000 rubles for extending the water and sewer systems this year, but the first quarter has passed and nothing has been done yet.

The working people of Railroad Borough have several times raised the question of improving the new workers' settlements and suburbs. Osipenko Settlement, for example, has neither club, restaurant nor water system, and its streets are poorly lighted and unimproved. Nevertheless the city executive com-

mittee does not plan to improve this settlement this year either.

Instead of requiring officials of the city Soviet to increase their responsibility for their work, and giving them some help, the city Party committee wastes time on petty administrative measures and constantly replaces Soviet and economic officials.

Many shortcomings and breakdowns result from the fact that the city committee provides poor supervision of the Party organizations of institutions and does not stimulate them to solve current problems. This can easily be seen from the fact that the municipal economy's Party organization has 48 Communists, but neither the Central Borough Committee nor the city Party committee has once shown an interest in the work of this Party organization in a year's time. Meanwhile, meetings of Communists are rarely held here and no educational work is done among the employees. The secretary of the Party bureau has been replaced three times in a year. Comrade Zlobin, head of the municipal economy, utterly disregards the opinion of the Party organization, ignores the Communists, engages in petty administrative measures and suppresses criticism.

Nor is attention devoted to the work of the Party organizations of the trade enterprises and institutions. The result is much disorder and violation of Soviet trade regulations. The city has received a number of warning signals on the unworthy conduct of Director Smetanin, of the main department store, who is guilty of nepotism, of tolerating embezzlers and of surrounding himself with flatterers. Data on the irregularities at the store remained in the hands of city Party committee instructor Comrade Konshin for several months and were then sent to the Central Borough Party Committee. The matter went no further.

Let us take another instance. Comrade Taran, director of a trust of the Russian Chief Bread Administration, is doing a poor job of running the city's bakeries, which fail consistently to meet the bread output plan. The director has wasted state funds. This is painfully obvious, but what measures have been taken by the Central Borough Party Committee and the city Party committee? Virtually none at all. The district committee has been surprisingly tolerant of this violator of state and Party discipline.

The plenary session of the Altai Territory Party Committee heard a report on the work of the Barnaul City Party Committee in January of this year and advised the city committee to pay more attention to cultural and public services to the working people. Time passes by, however, and the city committee's work in that direction continues to be unsatisfactory.

REMOVE SHORTCOMINGS IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK.—Plenary Session of North Ossetian Province Party Committee. (Pravda, April 21, p. 2. Complete text:) Dzhaudzhikau—A plenary session of the North Ossetian Province Party Committee recently heard and discussed a report by Comrade Kulov, secretary of the province committee, on "The State of Ideological Work in the Republic and Measures for Improving It."

Comrade Kulov and those who spoke in the discussion observed that the province Party committee was committing serious mistakes in its guidance of ideological work.

It was also stated that the city and district Party committees are not delving into the work of study circles and political schools or taking the necessary measures to improve the quality of study in them. Lecture propaganda in the republic is unsatisfactorily organized.

Serious shortcomings exist in the province committee's supervision of ideological institutions.

Grave ideological errors and distortions of a bourgeois-nationalist nature have occurred in certain books and pamphlets on history, linguistics and literary scholarship, and also in certain literary and artistic works produced in the republic during the past few years.

The patriarchal-feudal period of Ossetian history is idealized in V. Abayev's work "The Origin and Cultural Past of Ossetia as Revealed in Its Language," in B. Skitsky's "Studies in the History of the Ossetian People" and in articles and essays by M. Totoyev, V. Galtsev and certain others.

The North Ossetian Institute of the History of Language and Literature is not coping with its tasks in studying the history of Ossetia, its language and its literature. The books it produces contain many ideological distortions.

The province Party committee has not directed the activity of writers and artists to the creation of works of high ideological content. Although Ossetian literature has developed to some extent, writers reflect Soviet reality poorly in their works, give unsatisfactory treatment to the growth of the new individual, the builder of communism, and to the economic and cultural achievements of the republic, and do little to propagandize the ideas of internationalism and the friendship of peoples of the U.S.S.R.

Historians, literary scholars and writers of the republic are trying in every possible way to embellish the Nart epos.* In works dealing with this epos patriarchal-tribal relationships are given unstinted praise, and the attacks of the Narts on neighboring peoples are justified.

It was pointed out in the speeches of those who took part in the plenary session that the bureau of the province committee and its First Secretary, Comrade Kulov, had in some instances displayed a tolerant attitude toward ideological errors and distortions, although they had taken steps toward eliminating certain shortcomings in ideological work.

The plenary session of the province Party committee framed practical measures to eliminate the shortcomings in ideological work.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'MORE ATTENTION TO EDUCATION OF YOUTH.'† (Pravda, April 21, p. 3. Complete text:) Pravda Feb. 11, 1952, carried a report entitled "More Attention to Education of Youth," which pointed out that Party organizations in Grodno Province paid little attention to the ideological education of young people and revealed serious shortcomings in the work of the Young Communist League education system. The Grodno Province Party Committee has discussed this report and found the criticism it contains to be entirely correct. A resolution has been adopted outlining measures for stepping up the work of Party organizations in the Communist education of the youth, and the bureau of the province Party committee has charged the province committee's propaganda and agitation department with organizing constant control over the work of the political circles in which young people study. The lecture group of the province Y.C.L. committee will be bolstered by highly qualified lecturers.

Young Communist League

ON MAKING BEDS AND ARRANGING BUREAU DRAWERS. (By D. Novopolyansky. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 19, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Alma-Ata—The workday was over and the trade school students went home. The young bricklayers had used Stakhanovite methods and had overfulfilled the norms set for adults.

"We completed the arches," said Victor Legachev, secretary of the Young Communist League bureau.

We asked him about the classes, norms and competition and he answered by showing us a notebook:

"Here is our socialist competition, as plain as day."

The notebook bore the entry: "Record of violations in the competition."

We thumbed through this labyrinth and learned from the column entitled "Type of Violation" that a bed was carelessly made in Room 3, that a burned match was found in Room 2, that pupil Kislov had broken ranks as the pupils marched out of the dining room and that Chernukhin had washed his feet in the washbasin.

Every case listed was confirmed by witnesses. ...

"Witnesses are very important when the results of the competition are summed up," said Legachev seriously. "We're competing with students in the first group, and we list their violations and they list ours. You can write anything you like, but you have to have witnesses."

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 10, p. 54; No. 29, p. 68.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 23-24.

The plasterers were competing with the two groups of bricklayers and every day a checkup was made on fulfillment of the basic points of the competition. But what points were these? Fulfillment of study norms, mastery of Stakhanovite work methods or economical use of materials? Nothing of the kind. The approved blue notebook had only the following columns for entries: Cleanliness of floors in room, Dirtiness of floors in room, Beds made well, Beds made poorly, Night table in neat order, Night table in disarray.

Socialist competition at Factory Trade School No. 61 has been reduced to unending and persistent reminders about making beds. ...

The young plasterers could have competed for mastery of Stakhanovite work methods and the carpenters could have perfected their work in laying floors at high speed, but the socialist competition agreement says nothing about such vital and specific matters. This agreement requires:

Dormitory rooms, beds and furnishings to be kept in excellent condition.

An active part to be taken in the life of the school, in amateur art and technical study groups and in public societies.

The rules for wearing the uniform to be strictly observed and the school regulations to be observed.

One wonders what need there is for including the already obligatory "Rules for Students in Schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves" in a socialist competition agreement. ...

The school has concocted the harmful and useless idea of entrusting property to the students for "socialist maintenance," requiring them to accept socialist responsibility for the appearance of footstools, night tables, beds and bedding. All groups compete for maintenance of so-called hard and soft equipment. This is the first point in the agreement, though the rules for students deal exhaustively with taking care of property. ...

The groups also compete in participation in group activity and are rated on the number of talks and meetings held, of wall newspapers published, of members recruited for the Y.C.L. or the library, of dances learned and of trade union bureau meetings attended. All this leads to formalism, to a race for amount of group action.

"Socialist competition is run the same way in all our educational institutions," we were told at the republic labor reserves administration, and as proof Comrade Perfilyev, director of the schools administration, pointed to reports received on socialist competition from Karaganda, Semipalatinsk, Aktyubinsk, Uralsk and other cities. All report on competition for cleanliness and order, for maintenance of equipment and for scope of group work. ... All this has come to be considered socialist competition. Why?

"We are guided by the instructions from the ministry," says Comrade Perfilyev.

And, indeed, the Ministry of Labor Reserves to some extent directs socialist competition along this path.

The terms of the nationwide socialist competition of labor reserve schools sent out in January, 1952, contain this point:

"Provision of normal sanitary conditions for instruction and housing of students and exemplary maintenance of all study and living facilities, provision of the necessary hard and soft equipment according to the established norms, complete maintenance of equipment and optimum improvement of the study institutions. ..."

A letter of instruction from the ministry's Administration of Educational and Cultural Mass Work is attached to the terms of the competition and deals with the system for rating the schools on fulfillment of the provisions of the socialist competition. The letter requires among other things that the rating show "the work done in organizing socialist competition for the best room and for best upkeep of equipment."

Last year the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Labor Reserves' Administration of Educational and Cultural Mass Work issued a pamphlet entitled "Ideological and Political Education of Students," in which the section on socialist competition recommends that in determining first place in the competition consideration be given not only to production indices, but also to the "outward appearance and conduct of the students" and to "participation in the life of the school and group."

It must be said that the terms of the competition include a number of important indices, but competition for faultless outward appearance and excellent bed making creates a false impression among future workers as to what constitutes the essence of socialist competition. What is more, attention is concentrated on this in many schools of Kazakhstan. We have talked with members of the Y.C.L. aktiv of various trade schools, all of whom think that socialist competition means primarily observance of form, faultless wearing of the uniform, etc. This notion has obviously resulted from incompetent leadership of competition by the republic labor reserves administration. ...

State and Law

Work of the Soviets: KIEV PROVINCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PROVIDES POOR GUIDANCE TO LOCAL INDUSTRY. (By Staff Correspondent M. Boiko. Izvestia, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Kiev—Kiev Province local industry has a number of enterprises capable of producing a wide range of products for the public, among them the Cherkassy, Uman, Ivankov and Smela woodworking and furniture combines, the Belaya Tserkov Button Factory and enterprises for producing home vacuum cleaners, metal and earthenware utensils, etc. There are also dozens of garment and shoe artels and service shops.

However, the local industry department of the Kiev Province Executive Committee has by no means made full use of existing opportunities for improving the production of consumers' goods from local raw material. The situation with regard to providing the working people with every type of repair shop is also unsatisfactory. Some districts, especially Uzin, Byshevsky and Noviye Shepelichi, lack even a single tailor or shoe shop or shops for repairing kitchenware, furniture, clocks and watches, etc.

Instead of expanding the network of enterprises for serving the broad masses of working people, the heads of the province executive committee's local industry department (directed by Comrade Chekanov) have followed a course of cutting down on their number. In recent years, for example, the district industrial combines in Boguslav, Gorodishche, Makarovsky, Obukov and a number of other districts have been liquidated under the pretext that they were superfluous. Now there are local industry enterprises left in only 24 of the 53 districts of the province. People living in most of the remote districts are unable to have shoes and clothing sewed locally or to have furniture, sewing machines or kitchenware repaired. They have to rely for all these things on private individuals or else make long trips to other districts.

The province local industry department is also reducing the number of enterprises under province jurisdiction.

The local industrial combine in Kiev-Svyatoshino District functions very poorly. Its enterprises are situated not in the towns of the district but in the city of Kiev, and because it lacks buildings of its own it rents them from private individuals, spending more than 250,000 rubles annually to do so. Concealed behind its shop front all sorts of obscure manipulators have set themselves up among the shops of the combine, causing the state losses running into millions.

These facts eventually became known to the Kiev Province Executive Committee, and one would have thought that the executive committee would have compelled the officials of its [local industry] department to deal with the Kiev-Svyatoshino Combine. This did not happen, however, The province executive committee wrongly entrusted the matter to the officials of the department without checking carefully into the situation at the enterprise. Not far from Kiev is a chemical plant which is under province jurisdiction and whose personnel regularly fulfill their plans. And now, on the recommendation of the province local industry department, the executive committee has resolved to merge the plant with the Kiev-Svyatoshino District Industrial Combine, i.e., virtually to make this plant a shop of the district industrial combine.

The implications of this measure are clear: the province executive committee has decided to straighten out the affairs of the bankrupt district industrial combine by using the accumulations of the advanced plant. The profits from the chemical

plant, which formerly were all invested in the State Bank, will now go to cover the losses of the industrial combine.

The same fate has overtaken the cardboard and textile printing and dyeing plants, which until now have been under province jurisdiction.

The province local industry department is doing an exceedingly unsatisfactory job in connection with the operational and managerial work of enterprises, giving them little practical help in mastering the production of new consumers' goods from local raw materials. The trade organizations justly complain that even children's toys have to be hauled to the Kiev region from other provinces. Back at the beginning of 1951 the executive committee adopted a resolution charging the local industry department with organizing toy production at its enterprises, but this resolution has not been carried out. Toy manufacture is considered disadvantageous at the well-equipped Cherkassy, Belaya Tserkov, Ivankov and other district and city industrial combines.

Obsolete norms for output and expenditure of supplies are still in effect and the experience of leading production workers is disseminated slowly at many enterprises, with the result that the plans for furniture, aluminum ware, hardware and other consumers' goods are not being fulfilled. Production of visual aids for schools, of laminated furniture, and of articles of bone, etc., is completely unorganized in the province.

There has been plenty of talk in the province local industry department about opening an oilcloth shop at the Kiev-Svyatoshino District Industrial Combine. The shop was built, equipped and—closed. It turned out that in planning for organization of the shop officials in the province local industry department gave no thought to obtaining the necessary raw material: canvas backing.

Kiev area local industrial enterprises producing building materials do poor work. It cannot be said that the province Soviet executive committee pays no attention to this branch of its economy. It has adopted plenty of resolutions in the past year recommending "immediate launching of construction," "completion of construction," "guaranteed increase in industrial capacity," etc., but the plan for building materials output is not being carried out. Last year the factories produced about 1,000,000 bricks too few and fulfilled the brick output plan only 26.7%. The brick shop at the Tarashcha District Industrial Combine has been under construction for three years now.

The Kiev Province Executive Committee's guidance of local industry in recent years has been expressed solely in its approval of the plans submitted by the [local industry] department and in the fact that from time to time it has written in its resolutions: "Point out failure to fulfill—" or "Recommend fulfillment—" Not once has the executive committee checked or analyzed the work of its department for guiding local industry or shown an interest in how the department operates. It is no wonder, in view of this, that local industry in the capital province of the Ukraine is not coping with tasks assigned it.

SESSION OF KARELO-FINNISH REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET. (Izvestia, April 19, p. 1. Complete text:) Petrozavodsk—The two-day second session of the Karelo-Finnish Republic Supreme Soviet ended its work April 18. The Supreme Soviet heard and discussed the report of Comrade Kotomin, the republic's Minister of Finance, on the Karelo-Finnish Republic state budget for 1952 and fulfillment of the budget for 1951.

The Karelo-Finnish Republic state budget for 1952 was approved in the sum of 852,344,000 rubles of revenue and 844,850,000 rubles of expenditure. The major portion of the budget is being allocated to developing the republic's economy and to meeting the social and cultural requirements of the working people.

The Supreme Soviet elected a Karelo-Finnish Republic Supreme Court and ratified the decrees of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet.

The participants in the session enthusiastically adopted a message of greetings to the great leader of the Soviet people, Comrade J. V. Stalin.

IN SOUTH OSSETIA. (By I. Kulukhov, Chairman of the South Ossetian Province Soviet Executive Committee. Izvestia, April 20, p. 1. 800 words. Summary:) The South Ossetian Autonomous Province was founded 30 years ago today as part of the Georgian Republic. Before Soviet rule South Ossetia had no industry. Now we have many enterprises producing building materials, mining ore and manufacturing consumers' goods. A railroad was built from Staliniri to Gori in 1940.

The collective farm system has brought prosperity and a cultured life to South Ossetia's peasants. The Ossetian people have always dreamed of abundant water and irrigation of the fields. The Kekhv Canal, the first large canal, was completed in 1947 and now supplies water to 3000 hectares of collective farm land. The Vanat Irrigation Canal will be completed this year.

Considerable gains have been registered in rural electrification, with ten village hydroelectric stations built since the war alone. Ilyich's lamp burns in the high mountain village of Ruk 1700 meters above sea level.

Our collective farmers have scored a brilliant victory in carrying out the three-year animal husbandry plan, increasing the number of cattle 11.9% over 1949, of small livestock 13.1% and of poultry 136%.

The Ossetian people did not have a writing system of their own before the great October socialist revolution, but now South Ossetia is a province of 100% literacy. We had only 30 schools in 1920, whereas there now are 362 with an enrollment of more than 30,000. The province has 21 libraries, 31 clubs and 38 reading rooms, while two province and three district newspapers and an art and politics magazine are published. The state publishing house issues mass Ossetian-language editions of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and of Russian and Soviet literature.

Staliniri, the capital, has changed beyond recognition. The old town of Tskhinvali with its narrow, crooked, unpaved alleys and their ever-present impassable mud has become a large, well-planned city whose central streets are paved with asphalt and which is a sea of greenery. Staliniri has a pedagogical institute and school, an agricultural technicum and medical and music schools as well as a research institute of the Georgian Republic Academy of Sciences and the K. Khetagurov State Drama Theater, which gives performances in Ossetian and Georgian.

Ossetians fought side by side with the entire Soviet people during the great patriotic war to defend their socialist homeland, and since the war have struggled selflessly for new economic and cultural successes and for world peace. On this joyous holiday the Ossetian people address their first word of ardent love and gratitude for their happy life to the wise leader and teacher Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. The working people of South Ossetia solemnly promise the Communist Party, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin to devote all their strength to building communism.

(Obituary)—A. P. SILAYEV. (Izvestia, April 18, p. 4. 250 words. Condensed text:) Andrei Pavlovich Silayev, a member of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance and manager of the Central Bank for Financing Communal and Housing Construction, passed away April 17 following a severe and prolonged illness.

A. P. Silayev was born in the city of Kaluga in 1894. From 1918 to 1921 he was in the Red Army on the Ukrainian and Southwestern Fronts, where he joined the Communist Party in 1920. After February, 1921, Andrei Pavlovich did administrative work in public health agencies of Turkestan and the Russian Republic, and after 1924 he worked in the U.S.S.R. People's Commissariat of Finance and concurrently studied in the Moscow Institute of Industrial Economics, from which he was graduated in 1927. From 1939 to 1945 A. P. Silayev worked as director of an administration of and member of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. People's Commissariat of Finance. From 1945 to 1948 he was U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Finance and after June, 1948, he was manager of the Central Bank for Financing Communal and Housing Construction and a member of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance. ...

The Party and government highly valued A. P. Silayev's services. He was awarded the Order of Lenin, Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and Red Star and medals of the Soviet Union.

The memory of A. P. Silayev will always live in our hearts. —[signed by 25 friends and associates.]

(Obituary)—ANDREI PAVLOVICH SILAYEV. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 18, p. 4. Complete text:) The collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance announces with profound sorrow the death April 17, 1952, of State Councillor (Third Class) Andrei Pavlovich Silayev, a member of the collegium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance and manager of the U.S.S.R. Central Bank for Financing Communal and Housing Construction, following a prolonged and severe illness. The collegium expresses its profound sympathy with the family of the deceased.

(Short Feuilleton)—A FLEETING ACQUAINTANCE. (By F. Shametko and Ye. Andreyev. Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, April 18, p. 3. Complete text:) A young man entered the office of Comrade Kramarev, head of the Mountain Altai Province Agricultural Administration. After rapidly surveying the layout of the office, the individual introduced himself:

"Spirin, Sergei Ivanovich."

Then he sat down and plaintively muttered:

"Ill fortune has befallen me. The trip here was a long one. Difficult connections, all sorts of trouble. And then I was robbed. I had just enough left for food, but what is more important—all my documents were stolen. You see, I'm a specialist, a veterinarian, and I've come to you for work."

After he had recounted his tale of woe, Spirin lowered his head as if waiting for his words and sorrowful mien to produce the needed effect.

"Hmmm. A pity," Kramarev sympathetically responded.

"As a matter of fact," Spirin went on, "many people here know me. For example, Comrade Shadeyev. You are undoubtedly acquainted with him, the veterinary for the Grain Procurements Office. He gave me a letter of recommendation."

With this Spirin handed Kramarev a piece of paper folded in four, wherein it was stated that he, Shadeyev, knew S. I. Spirin as having graduated from the veterinary institute.

"Good," said Kramarev, with a smile. "We need specialists. Cheer up, my good man. We can help you out."

Kramarev was so taken with his guest that he forgot to send him to the personnel department to be registered.

"Incidentally," Kramarev said, "I am going out to the district now. I can accompany you to your place of work."

Good old Kramarev oriented the specialist in his future work, telling him what was to be seen in the Mountain Altai and how many head of stock there were in the district where he was going to work. Time slipped by unnoticed as they talked.

"And where have you worked before this?" Kramarev inquired of his companion.

"Say, what are those mountains way over there?" Spirin interrupted, pretending not to have heard the question.

And Kramarev launched into a nature description.

The Maiminsky District Agricultural Department welcomed the new specialist with open arms. Did he have any documents? Nobody asked him, nor did they even think of asking. After all, he came with Kramarev himself—what was there to check on?

Spirin was straightaway named veterinary of the central zooveterinary sector and given all the records and keys.

He set about his work, and Kramarev departed.

Recently, while Kramarev was reading the latest papers, a feuilleton caught his eye.

"Ha-ha-ha!" he laughed heartily and banged the table. "Those fellows sure weren't on the job. No, sir! That crook put one over on them—wrapped them around his little finger. Ha-ha-ha!"

"Look here, my boy," he said to his assistant. "This is what happens when you aren't careful. Some crook fooled the head of the province administration and made him the laughing stock of the whole Soviet Union!"

"Comrade Kramarev," said the secretary, opening the door. "Maiminsky District is on the phone."

"Hello, hello! What's the trouble? What? What?"

Kramarev grew noticeably pale, put the receiver down on the desk and stared dazedly at his assistant.

"The veterinary surgeon you brought out here," was heard from the receiver, "ran off with money, the seal, documents and other valuables. Hello, hello! His name isn't Spirin at all and he's not a veterinary surgeon: he's a crook!"

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—On Formation of Riga, Daugavpils and Liepaja Provinces Within Latvian Republic. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, April 24, p. 4. Complete text:) Resolved, to approve the petition of the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet:

(1) To form Riga Province, with center in the city of Riga.

To include in Riga Province: the city of Riga (leaving it a city under republic jurisdiction), the city of Jelgava and the following districts—Aloisky, Aluksne, Ape, Baldone, Bauska, Valka, Valmiera, Gauja, Gulbene, Jelgava, Limbazi, Madona, Ogre, Plavinas, Riga, Rujiena, Saulkrastsky, Sigulda, Smiltene, Tsesvainsky, Cesis, Eleisky, Erglsky and Jaunjelgava.

(2) To form Daugavpils Province, with center in the city of Daugavpils.

To include in Daugavpils Province: the city of Daugavpils and the following districts—Abrene, Akniste, Balvi, Varaklani, Vilani, Griva, Dagdsky, Daugavpils, Jekabpils, Zilupe, Ilukste, Karsava, Kraslava, Krustpils, Livani, Ludza, Malta, Nereta, Preili and Rezekne.

(3) To form Liepaja Province, with center in the city of Liepaja.

To include in Liepaja Province: the cities of Liepaja and Ventspils and the following districts—Aizpute, Alsunga, Ventspils, Dobele, Dundaga, Kandava, Kuldiga, Liepaja, Priekule, Saldus, Skrunda, Talsi and Tukums.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET.—On Formation of Krasnovodsk Province Within Turkmenian Republic. (Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR, April 17, p. 4. Complete text:) The petition of the Presidium of the Turkmenian Republic Supreme Soviet to form Krasnovodsk Province, with center in the city of Krasnovodsk, is approved.

Krasnovodsk Province will include the cities of Krasnovodsk and Nebit-Dag and the districts of Gasan-Kuli, Kazandzhik, Kizyl-Atrek, Krasnovodsk, Kum-Dag and Cheleken, which are to be separated from Ashkhabad Province. Moscow, Kremlin, April 4, 1952.

Trade Unions

(Editorial)—MAKE THE COLLECTIVE CONTRACTS EFFECTIVE! (Trud, April 17, p. 1. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The first mass checkup on fulfillment of collective contracts for 1952 takes place in April. ...

It will enable us to sum up production activity in the first quarter and to check whether all plans to improve working conditions and cultural-welfare services to the workers and employees have been carried out, and will assist in discovering shortcomings and mobilizing personnel in the struggle for new labor successes.

The conclusion of collective contracts in January and February of this year facilitated an improvement in the political and production activity of workers and employees and a fresh advance in socialist competition. Thousands of enterprises fulfilled their output program for the first quarter ahead of schedule and many of the measures for improving working conditions and cultural-welfare services have been carried out.

But by no means all industrial and trade union organizations started fulfilling their mutual obligations from the first days the contracts were in force. Mines Nos. 7, 19B, 89 and 104 in Karaganda are not fulfilling their output quotas. The managements and trade union officials of these mines signed collective contracts and then shelved them. They are not showing concern for creating the proper conditions for increased labor productivity and improved utilization of machinery. In certain mines not a single item in the new collective contracts has yet been carried out, including the item providing that each worker be supplied with a copy of the document. The director of the Karaganda Coal Combine, Comrade Inozemtsev, does not make his subordinates

answer for this irresponsible attitude, and the province committee of the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union (chairman Comrade Yegorov) does not adopt a strict attitude toward the managements. It is time that the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee intervened in the matter and saw to it that collective contracts are fulfilled punctually and without fail. ...

The mass checkup on fulfillment now being carried out makes possible the wide development of criticism and self-criticism regardless of persons and the utilization of the full force of public opinion.

At meetings on the collective contracts workers and employees are criticizing those guilty of not fulfilling items in the contracts, revealing shortcomings and suggesting ways to eliminate them. The workers expect, and rightly so, that their criticism will not be in vain, that it will be taken into account by management and will have the proper effect. Not only industrial and trade union officials in enterprises, but also the officials of ministries, Central Committees and trade union councils must concern themselves with this.

Special attention must be paid during the checkups on fulfillment of collective contracts to conditions promoting a rise in qualitative production indices and improvement in working conditions. ... A very strict check must be made on how funds allocated by the state for labor safety are being utilized and how construction of housing and cultural-welfare institutions is progressing. ...

LABOR SAFETY IN THE SOCIALIST ENTERPRISE. (By G. Rakitin, Assistant Director of the Labor Safety Department of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Trud, April 15, p. 2. 2000 words. Excerpt:) ... Technical inspectorates have been organized by all trade union Central Committees. The technical inspectors of the trade union Central Committees are invested with considerable powers. They have the right to order managements to eliminate violations of the labor safety laws, and to impose a fine if these orders are not carried out within the time limit prescribed.

Enterprises and institutions, and also large shops, have labor safety committees attached to their trade union committees. In each trade union group a public labor safety inspector is elected from among the trade union members at a general meeting and by open ballot.

This public inspector has the right to check on the observance of labor safety laws by the shop or enterprise management. He checks on fulfillment of collective contracts and observance of rules in the field of labor safety. He also has the right, by agreement with the technical inspectorate, to sue managements guilty of violations of the law. More than 1,500,000 trade union aktiv members are taking a direct part in labor safety work.

The factory, local or shop committee approves the appointment of public inspectors, Stakhanovites and engineering and technical personnel to form the labor safety committee. This committee may consist of from three to 21 persons according to the number of workers employed in the enterprise. The chairman of the factory labor safety committee is a member of the factory or local trade union committee, and the chairman of the shop labor safety committee is a member of the shop committee. The labor safety committees enlist the masses of trade unionists in checking on the observance of the labor laws and the rules and norms of technical safety and health conditions.

The duties of the committee are extensive. It takes part in working out plans and individual measures for labor safety in enterprises and checks up on whether the funds allocated for this purpose are being used correctly. It sees that legislation on the length of the workday and the granting of days off and vacations are strictly adhered to by the managements, that pregnant women are punctually transferred to lighter work, that adolescents are protected, etc. ...

National Economy

RESULTS OF FULFILLMENT OF STATE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1952.—Report of Central Statistical Administration of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 20, p. 1. Complete text:) The development of industry and agriculture and the expansion of trade in the first quarter of 1952 are indicated by the following data:

1. Fulfillment of the Industrial Output Plan.—Industry as a whole fulfilled the gross output plan for the quarter 100.4%. The gross output plan was fulfilled in the following percentages by individual ministries:

	Percentage of Plan Fulfillment
Ferrous Metallurgy	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	102
Coal Industry	100.3
Oil Industry	99.3
Power Plants	102
Chemical Industry	102
Electrical Equipment Industry	101
Communications Equipment Industry	101
Heavy Machine-Building Industry	98
Automobile and Tractor Industry	101
Machine Tool Industry	101
Machine and Instrument Construction Industry	104
Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry	103
Transport Machine Building	100
Agricultural Machine Building	99
U.S.S.R. Building Materials Industry	102
U.S.S.R. Lumber Industry	86
Paper and Wood Processing Industries	101
U.S.S.R. Light Industry	100.7
U.S.S.R. Fishing Industry	97
U.S.S.R. Meat and Dairy Industry	102
U.S.S.R. Food Industry	101
Industrial Enterprises of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cotton Growing	105
Industrial Enterprises of Ministry of Railroads	97
Industrial Enterprises of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health	102
Industrial Enterprises of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography	106
Union Republic Ministries of Local Industry and the Local Fuel Industry	101
Producers' Cooperatives	102

Gross industrial output in the U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1952 was 16% higher than in the first quarter of 1951.

Labor productivity of industrial workers in the first quarter of 1952 was 10% higher than in the first quarter of 1951.

2. Agriculture.—Collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations are starting 1952 spring sowing better prepared and better equipped with machinery than in former years.

More than 500,000 tractor drivers and tractor brigade leaders and a large number of other workers engaged in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture have been trained or given refresher training in mechanization schools and courses at M.T.S. and state farms during the past winter. During the 1951-1952 study year about 3,000,000 collective farmers and state farm workers studied in three-year agro-zootechnical courses.

In the southern regions of the country spring field work—sowing of spring crops, manuring and spring harrowing of winter crops and perennial grasses—is developing successfully. Cotton planting in Central Asia is being carried out more rapidly than last year.

The head of communal livestock in collective and state farms continued to increase. At the end of the first quarter of 1952 the head of livestock in collective farms had increased by the following percentages in comparison with the end of the first quarter of 1951: cattle 11% (including cows 14%), pigs 23%, sheep and goats 14% and horses 8%. The numbers of poultry in collective farms increased 35%. Livestock head in state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms increased as follows: cattle 14% (including cows 14%), pigs 20%, sheep and goats 16% and horses 15%. Poultry in state farms increased 38%.

3. Expansion of Trade.—A further expansion of Soviet trade took place during the first quarter of 1952, and the retail

trade plan for the quarter was overfulfilled. Retail sales of state and cooperative trade organizations were 11% higher in comparable prices than in the first quarter of 1951. Sales of individual commodities increased as follows: fish products 24%, eggs 28%, butter and other fats 10%, milk and dairy products 43%, cheese 32%, sugar 20%, confectionery 13%, silk fabrics 28%, knitwear 17%, leather footwear 9%, bicycles more than 100%, sewing machines 36%, radios 32%, cameras 29%, clocks and watches 18% and phonographs 25%.

Sales of agricultural products in collective farm markets—especially flour, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables and honey—were considerably greater than in the first quarter of 1951.

The successes in industrial and agricultural production and the rise in labor productivity and fall in production costs achieved in 1951 made possible a new reduction—the fifth—in state retail prices for consumers' goods effective April 1, 1952.

WHAT SOVIET STATE LOTTERY LOANS ARE SPENT ON. (By A. Simonov. Bloknot agitatora, No. 11, April, pp. 19-29. 1500 words. Excerpts:) ... Soviet state lottery loans differ radically from those in bourgeois countries. The income received by the Soviet state from the floating of loans is used for financing the national economy and intensifying and speeding up its development. Redemption of loans and payment of winnings and interest are met not out of taxes, as in capitalist countries, but out of the budget revenue derived from socialist enterprises.

The U.S.S.R. state lottery loans promote the further growth of the national economy and also bring in considerable personal income to the population of our country. During the postwar Stalin five-year plan alone about 17,000,000,000 rubles were paid out on these loans, including the value of bonds redeemed. In 1951 the working people received about 5,000,000,000 rubles in winnings, twice as much as in 1949. The people of Moscow alone received over 500,000,000 rubles' worth of winnings in 1951. In 1952 the income received by the population of our country from state lottery loans will increase still further: according to preliminary estimates it will amount to 7,000,000,000 rubles. There will be 19 drawings on the state loans this year, and the first redemption of bonds of the Second State Loan for Reconstruction and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy and the 2% state loan of 1948 will take place. Of the former, 570,000,000 rubles' worth of bonds will be redeemed, and of the latter 720,000,000 rubles' worth. ...

The growing popularity of the Soviet lottery loans and their genuinely popular character can be judged from the number of persons who subscribe to them. Six million people subscribed to the First Industrialization Loan 25 years ago. At present the number of subscribers to state lottery loans in the Soviet Union has reached 70,000,000. ...

WINNINGS ON LOTTERY LOANS. (Izvestia, April 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Every day state lottery loan bonds which have won prizes of over 1000 rubles are received from the population by the Chief Savings Bank Administration for examination. They are sent in by workers, collective farmers, office employees, members of the intelligentsia, housewives and students in higher educational institutions and technical schools.

After the ninth drawing on the Second State Loan for Reconstruction and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy, which took place in March, 1952, 207 winnings of 50,000 rubles were paid out, 381 of 25,000 rubles, about 1000 of 10,000 rubles and 1720 of 5000 rubles.

This year 19 drawings on all the state lottery loans will be held and 25,258,900 winnings will be paid out, including 1731 of 50,000 rubles, 5623 of 25,000 rubles, 17,420 of 10,000 rubles and 37,300 of 5000 rubles.

The next drawing, the fifth on the Fourth State Loan for Reconstruction and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy, will take place April 27 in the city of Lutsk.

Letter to the Editor: GREATER RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD SUPPLYING GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. (By B. Shchegolikhin, N. Yegorov, M. Rozenberg and V. Paretskov, Workers in the Main Technical Supply Office of the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station. Izvestia, April 19, p. 3. 750 words. Condensed text:) Novosolyonovsk Settlement —More than 500 of our country's enterprises are furnishing equipment and building materials to the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center. Most of them...are filling construction orders promptly. ... Builders gratefully acknowledge the high quality of trucks from the Minsk Plant. Many of these trucks have gone as much as 100,000 kilometers under working conditions without major repairs.

Pre-schedule execution of orders and high-quality machinery and equipment for construction have characterized the work of our industry in filling orders for the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center. There are, however, enterprises whose directors are inattentive to the requirements of the great construction projects.

Little time remains before the Volga-Don Canal begins operations and the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center is completed. The slightest delay in the delivery of necessary materials hampers work.

For example, does Comrade Turkov, Director of the Stalingrad Plant, know that the orders for the operating parts for the locks and fish ladders have not been filled? For a year now the marketing division of this plant (headed by Comrade Kharizov) has contrived to send finished parts for the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center to the Kalach area. Comrade Turkov has not answered our requests to straighten matters out at his plant.

Comrade Avetov, Director of the Leningrad Electric Panel Factory, and Chief Engineer Comrade Ishumsky are slow in filling orders for the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center. ... The Mytishchi Plant, which produces electric meters, did not fill its order on time.

Not infrequently unfinished equipment is delivered. The Kalinin Factory in Moscow sent pumps which lacked shafts, bearings, three electric motors, and other components.

Marble dust is needed on the project installations for finishing work. The Miass Combine (headed by Comrade Razin) supplies marble dust ahead of schedule, but Comrade Gardishyan, Manager of the Yerevan Plant, sends long telegrams with promises instead. ... "He promises like Gardishyan" has already become a byword among the builders.

The work of Comrade Palei, head of the technical office at the Hydroelectric Purchasing Trust, bears a bureaucratic imprint. The trust supplies us with equipment under the terms of a contract with the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center and to do so has to conclude contracts promptly with enterprises and to see that orders are filled. Thanks to Comrade Palei, however, the project receives machinery for fish ladders and other equipment after great delays.

The railroads also hold up our freight sometimes, especially small shipments. ...

The builders are anxious to carry out the assignment of the Party and government on schedule. They are working unceasingly and have every right to expect more responsibility on the part of suppliers and transport workers in manufacturing and delivering equipment for the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center on time.

(Editorial)—ENSURE PROMPT AND EXEMPLARY FULFILLMENT OF ORDERS FOR GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. (Izvestia, April 19, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) Plans for the pre-schedule fulfillment of 1952 plans for great construction projects such as the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations, the Volga-Ural Canal and the Volga-Don waterway, are progressing; the successful completion of these projects is an integral element in furnishing the material and technical base for the realization of communism.

The interests of the motherland require the further stepping-up of tempos and raising of the qualitative indices of collectives engaged in these great construction projects. The builders of the Volga-Don waterway in particular are faced with responsible tasks because this is the first of the great Stalinist construction projects to begin operations in 1952.

The whole nation is participating in one way or another in the completion of these great construction projects. Thousands of enterprises are busy providing machinery, equipment, building materials, etc., and the majority of them are meeting the orders which have been contracted for.

There are, however, instances where managers of individual enterprises are delaying deliveries of supplies and materials for the hydroelectric stations and canals. A letter from workers at the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center attests to this fact. There is also the question of the quality of materials and equipment supplied. An Izvestia correspondent reports that a great deal of lumber unsuitable for construction work has accumulated at the site of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station. Fifteen per cent of the lumber delivered by the Chuvash lumber supply organization was rotten, 25% of the beams were warped and 10% were not of the right size. The Lumber Marketing Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Lumber Industry, in the course of the year, has supplied lumber unsuitable for construction purposes. The director of this administration, Gorbunov, at a meeting of the State Arbitration Committee, said in reply to a complaint of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station that he would rectify this mistake and that the station would henceforth receive suitable material. But his pledge has not yet been translated into action.

Such an irresponsible attitude in a matter of such importance cannot be tolerated. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry must see to it that the shortcomings are eliminated in a very short time.

LETTER TO STALIN—(Pravda and Izvestia, April 18, p. 1, 800 words)—from personnel of the power plants and networks of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants' Moscow Power System, reporting an 11.3% increase in electrical output in 1951, reduction of fuel consumption to 488 grams per kilowatt-hour generated with consequent savings of 61,200 tons of fuel, above-plan accumulations of 12,700,000 rubles through reduced unit costs of production, a 9% increase in power capacity and completion of 9800 square meters of housing, and pledging overfulfillment of the 1952 plan.

Industry

BUREAUCRATIC APPROACH TO IMPORTANT MATTER. (By A. Ivakhnenko, Staff Correspondent for Bryansk Province. Pravda, April 20, p. 2. Complete text:) Last May Pravda published a letter entitled "Is This the Way to Utilize Production Capacities?"* which stated that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry's six standardized housing enterprises in Bryansk Province were making very poor use of production capacities.

Almost a year has passed, but the situation at the Bryansk housing construction enterprises has not changed. Operations at four factories—in Brasov, Altukhovo, Kokorevka and Dyatkovo—have been virtually at a standstill for some months because of the shortage of raw materials for building houses.

The ministry has not only failed to stop but has even increased shipments [to other provinces] of lumber from raw material bases attached to Bryansk enterprises. More than 160,000 cubic meters of timber and more than 55,000 cubic meters of cut lumber were shipped from the raw material bases of Bryansk enterprises to points outside the province in 1951. Meanwhile, on orders of the ministry, raw material continued to be hauled into Bryansk Province from Kotlas (Archangel Province). Moreover, the shipments of lumber from Kotlas broke down regularly. It is a mystery why it should be necessary to haul lumber out of Bryansk Province and then turn around and order raw materials shipped thousands of kilometers, tying up railroad facilities with unnecessary and expensive trips and considerably increasing the unit cost of production.

Incorrect planning and a careless attitude toward the use of production capacities and reserves characterize the ministry and its Chief Standardized Housing Administration. The ministry and chief administration are expanding enterprises at the same time that they fail to show due concern for the operation of existing facilities at full capacity. For example, millions of rubles are being invested at the present time in reconstruction of the Seltso Housing Construction Combine, largest in the province. A new four-frame saw mill, a plant for making wallboard panels and other industrial installations were completed last year and provided with first-class equipment. But strange to say, instead of further increasing the output of standardized housing and other products at the combine, production is being curtailed. The raw material on hand after the autumn log drive was enough to guarantee normal operations only until January, rail shipments almost ceased, and for a long time now the main shops of the combine have been idle.

Deputy Ministers Comrades Sosnin and Sadovsky visited the Seltso Combine and a few other housing construction enterprises in Bryansk Province and promised to organize the system of supplying them with raw material. These promises never materialized, however.

Minister Comrade Yudin recently issued an order in which he charged the Chief Building Lumber Administration with transferring the sawing installations at the raw material bases of the house building enterprises to the Chief Standardized Housing Administration, assuming that this would improve the supply of lumber to the enterprises. Actually something else happened: the sawing installations were transferred to the factories together with their previously confirmed plans for outside deliveries of lumber.

Bryansk housing construction factories shipped more than 23,000 cubic meters of valuable types of lumber to other enterprises of the ministry during the first quarter of 1952 alone. The plan for shipments of raw material from Kotlas is still not being carried out. The Seltso Combine does not have a single cubic meter of lumber in reserve at the present time, the Kletnya Factory also has used up all available raw materials, and the Kokorevka Factory has enough lumber on hand for only two weeks' work.

The ministry does not show due concern for more rational use of the raw material resources of Bryansk forests or for long-range development of the house-building enterprises. The following can be seen at almost every factory: a very valuable type of lumber—oak—rotting in tremendous unprotected piles. Usually it ends up as kindling or is used for other minor needs. But here the Bryansk factories could make excellent hardwood flooring out of oak. Birch, alder and other deciduous trees are now used for box shook or at best for ordinary low-grade lumber. And yet this wood could be used successfully for standardized housing, thereby bringing about a considerable reduction in the use of lumber from coniferous trees.

The question of plywood production should have been raised long ago. Many parts for prefabricated homes can be built of plywood, and it is also needed for manufacturing furniture. But plywood production has not yet been organized in Bryansk Province. Valuable equipment intended for a plywood factory has lain idle at the Seltso Combine since 1945, and identical equipment was shipped to the Kletnya Factory in 1950 for a plywood mill. The ministry keeps promising to build the factory and mill, but no action has been taken.

Numerous instances show that the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry is little interested in increasing the production of standardized housing.

Late in 1951, when it became obvious that many enterprises would not fulfill their production assignments, the ministry "revised" these assignments, thereby concealing poor work. For example, the Brasov Factory was given the "revised" assignment of producing houses with floor space totaling 37,167 square meters in place of the original 42,133 square meters. The Kokorevka Factory's assignment was cut by 12,000 square meters. Nor are matters clear even now: one set of figures was planned for the factories at the beginning of the year and a second assignment was issued recently. According to the managers of the factories, the plan for output of standardized housing is still set too low.

The following shows that the housing construction enterprises are being given low assignments. The Seltso Combine failed to fulfill the plan for standardized housing during the first three quarters of 1951. Very valuable equipment remained idle, but only late in the year did Comrade Zakharenko, the director of the combine, open up two more saw frames and other aggregates. The result? The plan was not only fulfilled but was considerably overfulfilled. Other enterprises with raw materials

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 22, p. 33.

on hand are coping with their assignments without any special effort.

Bryansk enterprises can considerably increase the output of standardized prefabricated houses which are needed by the builders of the hydroelectric stations and canals and by miners and oil workers. However, this depends on the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry eliminating serious shortcomings in organization of the work of these enterprises and in its guidance of them.

Agriculture

Letter to the Editor: WHY ARE EMBEZZLERS OF COLLECTIVE FARM PROPERTY NOT PUNISHED? (By A. Medvedev, A. Kildeyev and M. Russkikh. Pravda, April 18, p. 2. Complete text:) Kirov Province—Certain Party and Soviet officials in Kirov Province are not satisfactorily carrying out the instructions of the Party and government on protecting collective farm property from squandering and are tolerant of embezzlers of such property. A large amount of produce and livestock was embezzled and squandered from the Road to Communism Collective Farm in Verkhovina District back in 1946, but this loss has not been made up to the collective farm to this day.

Former artel chairman I. D. Bryazgin, district officials and several province officials were in on the embezzlement and dispersal of collective farm property, but many of them have gone unpunished.

Oddly enough, the data on the collective farm's first checkup disappeared after it had been turned over to the Verkhovina District Party Committee. Bryazgin was not dismissed and managed to expropriate 13,700 rubles more in collective farm funds. Only after a second checkup was Bryazgin dismissed as chairman by decision of a general meeting of the collective farmers and expelled from the Party by the primary Party unit. The district committee again tried to squelch the matter, however. Bryazgin was reprimanded and set up as manager of the district hospital's farm. The damage he had done to the collective farm was not made good.

Only after the collective farmers had made repeated appeals to province organizations was Bryazgin punished. Comrade Lepikhin, former Secretary of the Verkhovina District Party Committee, was advised to settle with the collective farm for a cow and Comrade Popov, head of the Kotelnich Pedigreed Livestock Procurements Office, for two pigs.

Next the question of violations of the Collective Farm Statutes on the Road to Communism Collective Farm was taken up by Comrade Smirnov, head of the U.S.S.R. Government Council on Collective Farm Affairs for Kirov Province. The data were turned over to the province Party committee. A long time afterward the province committee looked into the state of affairs on the collective farm and was forced to admit that violations of the Statutes had not been stopped here. Comrade Novoselov, Secretary of the Verkhovina District Party Committee, was reprimanded. Comrade Arbuzov, the province prosecutor, was instructed to take steps to repair the damage to the collective farm and to bring those who were guilty to book.

But the lay judges refused to accept the collective farm's suits, saying that it was late in filing them.

At last several persons were fined—2776 rubles, though at average market prices the collective farm should have been reimbursed 79,535 rubles for the produce and livestock taken from it.

It was not by accident that the question of eliminating violations of the statutes at the Road to Communism Collective Farm was raised at the last plenary session of the province Party committee. A commission was sent to the collective farm after the session, and in three days' time it recovered 18,550 rubles more from the embezzlers.

Now, after five and a half years, the collective farm has yet to recover about 30,000 rubles.

How much time has to pass before the collective farm recovers the rest of the money?

Unfortunately, this is by no means the only instance in Kirov Province. In 1948 the former small Kuchemanovsky Collective Farm in Makarye District joined with the district executive committee in building a hydroelectric plant near the district center. The collective farm concluded a contract with the Rural Electrification Administration for the construction work and received a cash loan from the Agricultural Bank, but after the power plant had been completed it turned out that it was to serve only the district center, and the collective farm was to be left without electricity.

Nevertheless, the amalgamated Banner of the Soviets Collective Farm into which the Kuchemanovsky Collective Farm was merged is now being asked to pay for the project.

(Editorial)—GUARDING INTERESTS OF COMMUNAL ECONOMY OF COLLECTIVE FARMS. (Pravda, April 19, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... A checkup has shown that the Altai Territory Party Committee, the territory executive committee and the district Party and executive committees are not waging the necessary fight against pilfering and squandering of public property and collective farm produce. There are in the territory instances of criminal pilfering of collective farm produce, violations of the collective farm land tenure system by certain enterprises, institutions and individuals, theft of collective farm property, squandering of fodder allotted by the government for collective farm animal husbandry and illegal seizure of collective farm hay. Many organizations and executive officials put pressure on collective farms to release produce at low prices, and this is also in effect pilfering of collective farm property.

The Altai Territory Party Committee and the district committees are taking a tolerant attitude toward violators of the statutes and their protectors, and are not carrying out the demands of the Party and government for the punishment of pilferers of public land and property as enemies of the collective farm system. Some Party and Soviet officials, instead of guarding the interests of the communal sector of the collective farms, protecting and augmenting collective farm property and showing concern for increased revenue to the collective farms and individual collective farmers, are themselves violating the statutes, pilfering communally owned collective farm property and, taking advantage of their positions, compelling the collective farms illegally to release produce, livestock and other collective farm property free of charge or for practically nothing.

Grigoryev and Nesterov, former secretaries of the Ust-Koksa and Sorokino District Party Committees; Gordeyev, Vice-Chairman of the Yaminskoye District Soviet Executive Committee; Suloyev, representative of the Ministry of Procurements for Sorokino District; Zinchenko, Secretary of the Ust-Kalmanka District Party Committee, and Baranov, Chairman of the Ust-Kalmanka District Soviet Executive Committee, all thrust their hands into the collective farm pocket without the slightest prick of conscience, taking out dairy cattle and produce for a song and exchanging poor horses for pedigreed stud animals. For gross violations of the Collective Farm Statutes they have been expelled from the Party. Criminal proceedings are now being insitituted against these pilferers of collective farm property.

Reports of gross violations of the statutes are coming in from various collective farms in Bashkiria and in Tambov, Kirov and other provinces. There are instances in which unworthy persons have been given the post of collective farm chairman. In the summer of 1950 a certain Repin, a man unworthy of directing a large farm, was made chairman of the amalgamated Michurin Collective Farm in Tambov Province with the connivance of the district organizations. After being made chairman he began to squander collective farm produce and money. Only after great damage had been done to the communal sector did the district organizations decide to dismiss the pilferer from his post and start proceedings against him. ...

The task of local Party and Soviet organizations is constantly to expand and strengthen the communal sector of the collective farms, to abide strictly by the Collective Farm Statutes and to guard and augment communally owned property—the foundation of the collective farm system.

QUESTIONS ON COLLECTIVE FARM LAW. (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, April 19, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:)

Q.—Are leaders of field brigades elected by brigade meetings or appointed by the collective farm board? (I. Reva, Chairman of Shevchenko Collective Farm, Khorol District, Poltava Province.)

A.—Article 23 of the Model Collective Farm Statutes states that collective farm brigade leaders are appointed by the collective farm board for not less than two years.

Q.—What is the procedure for issuing grain and other commodities allocated for advances to collective farmers? (N. Stratiyenko, Yekaterinovka village, Liman District, Krasnodar Territory.)

A.—Crop and cash advances are to be made to collective farmers in strict accordance with the workdays they have earned. It is recommended that the collective farms establish a system for such advances whereby part of the income designated for distribution according to workdays is left until the final distribution of income in order to be sure that income is available for all workdays earned by the collective farmers during the year and for the extra payment in kind due to those who overfulfill plans for crop yields and livestock productivity.

Q.—Is a collective farm obligated to provide free transportation for the employees of village and district organizations? (S. Kaminsky, bookkeeper at Star of the Commune Collective Farm, Chkalov District, Kokchetav Province.)

A.—Collective farms are not required to provide free transportation for organizations, institutions or individuals. Local organizations are prohibited from making free use of the draft power and motor transport of the collective farms.

The collective farms may provide draft power and motor transportation for organizations, institutions and individuals if this does not harm the interests of the collective farm, but only for payment. The amount paid for use of collective farm transportation facilities is determined by a general meeting of the collective farmers and in accordance with the rates for truck hauling which obtain in the given area.

Q.—Should individual records be instituted for every collective farmer in every household or only for the head of the household? (Mitronov, bookkeeper at Leader Collective Farm, Novo-Derevensky District, Ryazan Province.)

A.—The instructions for keeping collective farm records and books state that records are to be instituted for every working collective farmer in the records of accounts to be settled with the members of the collective farms. These records must list both the workdays earned and the commodities and cash issued to the collective farmer.

Such personal records are also to be kept for all minors 12 years of age and over in the collective farm families.

Personal records kept only for the heads of collective farm households are counter to the Collective Farm Statutes. ...

[These questions and answers—a regular feature in Sovetskoye zemledeliye—are followed by inquiries as to whether it is the collective farm or the Machine and Tractor Station that is obligated to build field accommodations for tractor brigade workers (answer: the collective farm), whether workdays earned during fall plowing are to be credited in considering bonuses (yes, effective in 1952: 10% extra for straight fulfillment of plan, plus 2% for every 1% overfulfillment—3% for kok-sagyz and cotton—not to exceed double the base rate; deductions for underfulfillment to be made at the rate of 1% for each 1% underfulfillment, up to 10%), whether M.T.S. mechanics graduated from 18-month courses should get the same pay as those with secondary technical education (no), and an inquiry as to additional compensation to beekeepers who overfulfill the plan for increase in number of bee families (the beekeeper receives one family for every five raised in addition to plan, provided the hive's honey and beeswax quota is met.)]

UNINVITED COAUTHORS. (By Staff Correspondent F. Kabarin, Izvestia, April 18, p. 2. 800 words. Condensed text:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Chief Agricultural Propaganda Administration sent the text of a lecture by E. E. Savzdarg and A. Ya. Trofimovich entitled "Combating Crop Pests and Diseases" to Kishinev to be published as a study guide for first-year studies in three-year courses on scientific farming. The pamphlet was published in 1951, but it is evident from the editors' note that this pamphlet-lecture by Moscow authors was "revised and supplemented to fit conditions applying in Moldavia" by Profs. Ya. I. Prints and D. D. Verderevsky and Master of Agricultural Sciences P. A. Lukashevich.

The result of the "revision," which was done in a most high-handed manner—without the knowledge or consent of the authors—is that a pamphlet needed by the collective farm aktiv has been turned into a collection of garbled, unintelligible instructions which abound in errors and would confuse not only collective farmers but young agronomists as well. ...

The chapters on potato blight, beet leaf hoppers, etc., have been cut without reason. After all, we know, for example, that sugar beets have a great future in Moldavia, and at the same time the pamphlet is burdened with descriptions of pests and diseases which are either not serious in Moldavia or do not appear there at all.

One can find phrases, paragraphs and whole pages in the pamphlet which have been copied from works by other authors. For example, the section on tobacco diseases is copied almost in its entirety from the pamphlet by S. Ye. Grushevoi and T. M. Matveyenko entitled "Diseases and Pests in Tobacco and Makhorka" (Food Industry Publishing House, Moscow, 1950). Neither Verderevsky nor Prints nor the Moldavian Publishing House gave consideration to the fact that such "supplementing" of someone else's pamphlet without making any references to the material used could only unjustly compromise the original authors in the eyes of readers.

Where Ya. I. Prints and D. D. Verderevsky try to supplement the pamphlet with conclusions of their own the result is confusion. ... But, besides anecdotal errors in style, the pamphlet abounds in ill-considered and sometimes downright harmful advice. ... In the process of revision the text of the pamphlet became cluttered with a mass of terms and expressions which are hardly comprehensible or else entirely unintelligible to the mass reader. ...

The Moldavian Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Propaganda Administration is being flooded with questions. The pamphlet, sent out as a study guide, is confusing agronomists and collective farmers and causing indignation. Naturally E. E. Savzdarg and A. Ya. Trofimovich, the original authors of the pamphlet, are not responsible for all the arbitrary additions and the mistakes made in the text by its Moldavian "coauthors." Publication of this confused and utterly useless pamphlet as a study guide rests wholly on the consciences of the "coauthors" and the publishing house.

USE FUEL ECONOMICALLY. (By K. Germanov and K. Yefremov. Izvestia, April 16, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Two-fifths of the cost of tractor work is made up of expenditures for petroleum products. M.T.S. in Crimea Province saved more than 1500 tons of fuel last year by introducing progressive measures for use of equipment, while workers in the Kuban saved more than 1600 tons of fuel and reduced the cost of working a hectare by one ruble, 15 kopeks. The M.T.S. of Rostov Province also effected considerable savings in petroleum products last year. However, a number of provinces and territories permitted large overexpenditures of fuel and funds, as in Kostroma Province, where the M.T.S. overexpended 1350 tons of fuel during the year, in Velikiye Luki Province, where the unit cost per hectare rose 3% or in Kaluga Province, where it rose 7%.

Good fuel handling leads to savings in both fuel and funds. All 30 permanent storage tanks at the storage plant of the Nemirov M.T.S. in Vinnitsa Province are kept in exemplary condition, tractors are refueled only in the fields, which completely eliminates the use of fuel for unproductive runs, and strict record keeping guards against any fuel shortages.

Correct use of ST-54 and S-80 diesel tractors is an important source of savings. These machines are very economical, burning 40% to 45% less fuel than gasoline-operated wheel tractors in ordinary plowing and 50% to 55% less in cultivating fallow land. Productive use of diesel tractors makes it possible to reduce the unit cost per hectare plowed by seven to eight rubles through fuel savings alone.

Correct planning of tractor work is of exceptional importance in saving on petroleum products. Amalgamation of the collective farms has resulted in a considerable increase in the

size of fields, which makes it possible to reduce considerably the number of unproductive runs and to increase the distance per run. This depends on careful planning of itineraries and strict control over them in every tractor brigade.

Correct combining of cultivating and planting equipment, loading of seeders only on the run, refueling only in the fields, use of hour-by-hour schedules and constant maintenance work will all lead to considerable savings. It is very important to organize collection and reclamation of used lubricants. Last year Kuban M.T.S. recovered 900 tons of motor oil, while Ukraine M.T.S. recovered about 4000 tons.

Success in the fight for savings on petroleum products depends on perfect accounting, which alone can prevent abuses in the use of these products.

Socialist competition for exemplary use of powerful equipment, for economical use of fuel and spare parts and for reduction in unit cost of tractor work on M.T.S. and state farms continues to develop.

(Feuilleton)—HORSES ON A WAITING LIST. (By N. Vorobyev and V. Zhuravsky. Pravda, April 17, p. 2. Complete text:) A stalwart individual in a tanned sheepskin coat approached Yakov Fyodorovich in the Sorokino creamery.

"If I'm not mistaken," he said, "you're from the Communard Collective Farm."

"That's right."

"You are Kolesov, are you not?"

"That's right, I am Kolesov. But, I beg your pardon, somehow I don't recall you."

"Come now! We met each other at the district executive committee. That was in '45 and '46. Akim Petrovich was demonstrating your craftsmanship to the district aktiv. Why you remember the breechings, the name plates, the plaited whips. And the saddles, the horse-collars and the bridles! Remember, Akim Petrovich said: 'Look here, this is real art. You won't find another harness maker like him, not only in Sorokino District but even, if you please, in the whole Altai.'"

"Yes, I was a harness maker, but that's a thing of the past."

"What's that?"

"Well, it's like this: I used to make harness, but now I rattle about with milk cans."

"You've not been demoted, have you?"

"Oh, that's a long story. You're not by any chance coming over to our farm?"

"I am indeed. I have an assignment from the district committee to deliver a lecture there."

Yakov Fyodorovich had hardly touched the reins when the fast roan horse pulled the sleigh onto the open road.

The lecturer buttoned up his sheepskin coat and took up where he had left off:

"Who's taking care of the harness making nowadays?"

"As a matter of fact, nobody."

"Is it for lack of materials?"

"Lack of materials! We have as much as we need. But there is another reason: harness making has been shelved. I sat and sewed collars and saddles, but the collective farm board neglected such work. Even the water carriers earned more workdays for their labor. The farm officials said: 'Fyodorovich, your occupation has outlived its usefulness! You can't get the young people to study harness making nowadays.'"

They met ten carts along the way.

"How far are you going, Kuzmich?" Yakov Fyodorovich called out to the old man in the first sleigh.

"We're trading in our excess grain. They rated it first class," said the old man. "Better hurry along Fyodorych! Yashka is waiting for the harness: he's down along the river."

"I take it you have only one set of harness for two horses," said the lecturer.

"That's what it amounts to. Figure it out for yourself: 111 horses, 60 harness and even fewer bridles. The senior stableman has hung up a notice in the harness room about which horses are to be hitched up on what days of the week. Take Isabella here, for instance. I hitch her up on Tuesdays and Fridays. Kaur does the work on Mondays and Thursdays, and its Mashka's turn on Wednesdays."

"You mean you haven't enough money for harness?"

"Not enough money? Not at all! Every year we put hundreds of thousands in the bank. We've bought machinery and pedigreed livestock, we're putting up farm buildings and we've laid out an orchard. But just try to buy harness around here! The district industrial combine doesn't even make straps, let alone harness! And it could! Do you think the craftsmen have moved away, or that there is no raw material? Shortsightedness, that's all! We ordered 50 sets of harness from the district consumers' cooperative and after looking all over they finally managed to round up three pairs of lines and five sets of reins. We sent our farm's business manager to Barnaul. He went to Bosov—you've no doubt heard of him—the director of the territory local industry trust. He asked him: 'Peter Fyodorovich! Why is it they've stopped making harness in the Altai?' And Bosov told him: 'We're still making it, but what can you do when the number of horses keeps increasing? That's the whole trouble. But that's not the main thing! Things are different now: combines, bulldozers, scrapers, dump trucks, excavators! And now the territory executive committee has begun to pay less attention to harness.'"

"You mean that half of your horses will stay in the stable while sowing is in progress? And all because there's no harness?"

"Harness is one thing. But we've nothing to hitch it to, either. The collective farm has only 40 wagons. It's easier to buy a seven-ton truck than a common, ordinary wagon, and yet you can't get along without one. What else can you use to haul water to the tractors after the first plowing? And do you think that's all? Last year the britska broke down and we had to go to Omsk for another one. We couldn't get one any closer!"

"What do you mean? Barnaul is closer than that!"

"Of course it's closer. We went there several times and even went all the way to Victor Spiridonych Treshchov. Do you know him? He's the vice-chairman of the territory executive committee for local industry. He controls the wagon and harness shops."

"And what was his reaction?"

"Well, first he threw up his hands, then he picked up a report, looked it over and said: 'Last year local industry really did a poor job. It fulfilled the plan for carts only 30%, and now 8% of this year's plan has been fulfilled in January and February together. If we can keep going at this rate we'll reach 48% by the end of the year! That means that in comparison with last year the output of transportation equipment will increase 50%!'"

The harness maker snorted, shifted his cap and concluded:

"With figures like that, our horses will have to wait another five years for harness."

The village began beyond the birch thicket. A dozen horsemen galloped down the street, and when they drew up to the sleigh the lecturer opened his mouth in amazement. Boys ten to 12 years of age were riding the horses, and not one of them was using a bridle. The riders trusted to the will of the horses and clutched at their manes.

"What kind of a horse show is this?" blurted the lecturer.

"Our children exercise the horses to keep them in condition. The senior stableman thought that one up, too. The children come home from school and go right over to the barns! They ride around for a while and then have supper and study their lessons."

"Why don't you write the Ministry of Light Industry about the harness question, Yakov Fyodorovich?"

"Which ministry do you mean? The republic ministry? We wrote them and got an answer from the Chief Harness Administration. I remember every word of it. 'Shopping bags, gloves, suitcases—we're doing well with these articles, but as for hitches in harness production, that's not our fault. That's a matter of the bits, loops and buckles. You don't need much metal for these items, and they are available. But the Chief Metal Marketing Administration is holding things up. So we have to appeal to the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.' That's the way it is, dear Comrades! You handle big things and you smelt steel for walking excavators and mobile combines. But why have you forgotten about the horses?"

"You're right about all that, Yakov Fyodorovich," said the lecturer as he got out of the sleigh. "But can't the collective farm do something on its own?"

"That's just the point. I've been talking about that for a long time. Give me two or three young lads to work with and credit us for the work we do, and we'll fill the harness room with harness, saddles—"

Yakov Fyodorovich hitched the young mare Mashka to the sleigh promptly the following morning and warned the lecturer:

"Hang on tight or she'll run away with you! She's waited so long to get back in harness, poor thing!"

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: ON APPROVAL OF PLANS FOR COLLECTIVE FARM POWER PLANTS.'* (Izvestia, April 18, p. 3. Complete text:) Izvestia published a letter under the above heading which criticized the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's practice of examining and confirming plans for collective farm power plants.

Comrade Kulefeyev, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has informed the editors that long delays do take place in the examination of plans in the ministry's analysis department. Measures have been taken to speed this work and plans call for enlisting the aid of specialists of the ministry, of research institutes and of other organizations.

Cities

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'TOPICS OF THE DAY.'† (Pravda, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) The Feb. 27 review of letters entitled "Concerning Quality of Housing Construction" noted the incorrect practice of turning over incompleted housing to tenants in the city of Smolensk. The Smolensk City Soviet Executive Committee discussed this question at its meeting and acknowledged the criticism to be correct. The executive committee has charged the construction organizations with organizing constant control over the quality of construction and with declaring housing ready for occupancy only after completion of all work in accord with plans and technical specifications. Measures have been taken to eliminate all incompleted work in the housing turned over to tenants.

Medicine and Public Health

SOVIET SCIENCE FIGHTS FOR CHILDREN'S HEALTH. (By Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences G. Speransky and Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences' Pediatrics Institute Prof. M. Kazantseva. Izvestia, April 17, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The increased welfare of the people and the successes of Soviet public health services have resulted in the fact that mortality has been reduced to half in our country in comparison with prewar 1940 and that infant mortality has been cut even more. The annual population growth in the U.S.S.R. has for several years been greater than that of 1940, and amounts to more than 3,000,000 persons. ...

The fifth International Congress of Pediatricians in 1947 discussed early infant mortality. The speakers reported that early infant mortality and stillbirths are increasing in capitalist countries. Many works have been published on this question, some authors in capitalist countries seeking to justify this high mortality rate by the allegedly immutable biological law that "inferior children die out" and others speaking about racial, biological and constitutional factors.

These reactionary "theories" evade the question of the societal influence on reasons for early infant mortality, premature birth and stillbirth. These "theories" are also used as an excuse by politicians in capitalist countries to cut even those minimum state expenditures which are doled out to combat infant mortality.

Soviet public health services have convincingly demonstrated that these "theories" of foreign scientists have no basis in scientific fact and are politically reactionary. In the U.S.S.R. the fight for the health of children continues after they have left the lying-in homes. Further responsibility for children is assumed by the child consultation centers, nurseries and children's polyclinics, which do preventive work and provide treatment and care until the age of 16. ...

It must be pointed out that even the pattern of reducing infant mortality in our country is a unique one. We have achieved uniformly low infant mortality among infants in the families of all the working people alike, while foreign literature indicates that infant mortality in America and Britain is uneven, with a higher rate in workers' families.

Unlike bourgeois science, we set no limit for reduction of the infant mortality rate. We are convinced that, as the welfare of the population continues to improve and medical science continues to develop, infant mortality will approach zero in the U.S.S.R. ...

About 30,000 pediatricians guard the health of Soviet children. ... The broad scope of nurseries in our country, with about 1,000,000 small children in them, has placed great difficulties in the path of Soviet pediatricians. Together with the scientists and public health administrators, our Soviet doctors are coping nobly with this work. They have done much research. The work of Honored Scientist Prof. A. I. Dobrokhotova has been a big contribution to the battle against serious children's infectious diseases, especially measles, the scourge of establishments for children. Now Soviet mothers can be at ease about placing their children in nurseries and children's centers.

Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences Prof. N. M. Shchelovanov has worked out a system of educational care of children of an early age, based on the scientific fact that higher nervous activity in young children definitely begins its functional activity as early as the end of the first month of life.

Studying the development of the child's brain and, in particular the mechanism of nutrition of the brain, Prof. B. N. Klosovsky has explained the basic laws in the progressive development of the child's brain. His work, set forth in the monograph "Blood Circulation in the Brain," was awarded a Stalin Prize, second class, in 1952. ...

Tremendous work has been done by our scientists and pediatricians in combating rickets and hypotrophy among young children, which weaken the organism's resistance to infection. Cases of rickets have dropped sharply and severe forms of this disease have become rare.

Soviet science has also devoted considerable effort to combating inflammation of the lungs and diseases of the stomach and digestive tract in children, which used to result quite often in death. Early diagnosis and prompt and complex treatment has resulted in a considerable drop in the number of deaths from these diseases in recent years.

Albomycin, synthomycin and other new drugs for saving children afflicted with inflammation of the lungs, diseases of the stomach and digestive tract, etc., are among the major achievements of Soviet pediatrics in recent years.

Something must be said about the great achievements of the Soviet public health services in combating tuberculosis, especially tubercular meningitis. Tubercular meningitis used to be fatal, but Soviet children's doctors have developed powerful drugs—streptomycin and pask—for treating it. Children who have recovered from it are living normal lives and going to school.

Soviet pediatrics, beginning with its founder, N. F. Filatov, bases its work on the principle of studying the physiological traits of children.

The joint session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medical Sciences devoted to problems of the physiological teachings of I. P. Pavlov was of tremendous importance to the development of all Soviet medicine, including pediatrics. The session caused a review of many of the premises underlying the work of the children's clinics, threw new light on the practical experience accumulated and pointed out ways of developing pediatrics.

Problems of Pavlov physiology in pediatrics can be elaborated successfully only as part of the over-all solution of a number of problems in the field of children's medicine. The Pediatrics Institute and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences' Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology are cooperating in a study of problems of combating scarlet fever, while work is being done in conjunction with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences' Physiology Institute to solve

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, p. 34.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 9, pp. 29-30.

problems of higher nervous activity in children, which is tremendously important both in treating children's diseases and in working out the principles for rational care of children at an early age.

Other research institutions of the Academy of Medical Sciences are also engaged in profound study of problems relating to children's medicine. The Nutrition Institute is working out rational methods of feeding children, the Tuberculosis Institute is doing successful work on the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in children, and the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynecology is studying problems of the physiology and pathology of newborn babies, especially with regard to combating stillbirth.

I. P. Pavlov and his pupils developed many new methods of physiological research on the infant organism. Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences A. G. Ivanov-Smolensky, one of I. P. Pavlov's pupils, has worked out problems of the physiopathology of higher nervous activity. His research work has had a great influence on the development of Soviet pediatrics. His works on the primary and secondary signaling systems in human beings, especially in children, are particularly important, permitting effective study of the development of speech in children.

The work of the country's major physiologist-pediatrician, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences N. I. Krasnogorsky, in studying higher nervous activity in children, awarded a Stalin Prize, first class, this year, opens up broad new vistas to pediatricians.

At the same time we are obliged to note that there are still many unsolved problems in Soviet pediatrics.

Correct, scientific solution of these problems is possible only on the basis of the teachings of I. P. Pavlov.

(Feuilleton)—THE VALUE OF READING. (By G. Ryklin. Izvestia, April 20, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) The episode that follows is strongly reminiscent of Chekhov's short story "Perusal," in which the petty official Merdyayev received a book from his boss, with instructions that he definitely must read it. Merdyayev, frightened by this prospect because he had never succeeded in reading a single book, was reassured by the senior accountant, Budylda, who offered the following words of advice: "Read, but don't try to penetrate the substance of this wisdom."

A real-life disciple of the accountant Budylda is V. Ryndya, a responsible official of the Russian Republic Ministry of Public Health. Recently N. A. Obozov of Bryansk sent a short letter to the above ministry in which he spoke about two eye, ear, nose and throat specialists: Verkhoshanskaya and Melekhin. Though not a specialist in these affairs himself, Obozov went on to say that he preferred Verkhoshanskaya's methods of treatment and felt that these should be studied and popularized.

It would have been quite normal for Obozov to have received any of three replies: either that he was mistaken, or that the ministry agreed with him or that the methods of Verkhoshanskaya and Melekhin were unknown.

But V. Ryndya, following the example of Chekhov's accountant, read but did not thoughtfully consider Obozov's letter. Not long afterwards, Obozov received a letter to the effect that Melekhin's work would be investigated. At the same time, Ryndya sent a letter to the head of the Bryansk Province Public Health Department in which he said that a letter had been received describing the unsatisfactory work and qualifications of one Doctor Melekhin, and that the necessary action should be taken. Not one word, however, was said of Doctor Verkhoshanskaya's method, which had been the essence of Obozov's letter.

A copy of this letter was sent to Obozov, who forthwith sent another letter to the ministry asking why it had focused attention solely on the "poor" work of Melekhin, when the major intent of his letter had been to call attention to the study and dissemination of Verkhoshanskaya's methods.

"But the main thing was not to get down to the essence of the matter." That's why no reply was forthcoming to Obozov's second letter. But soon after, an astonishing thing happened. Obozov received a note on official stationery from the province department of public health. (By the way, the number on the note was 12517—they do a great deal of writing in Bryansk!) This note purported to be a copy of a letter from the ministry to the head of the Bryansk Municipal Department of Public Health, with instructions to see that Obozov was given a physical examination. Obozov, of course, had no need of medical attention, but he had visions of an ambulance dashing madly through the streets of Bryansk to take him to the hospital. To avoid this nonsense, Obozov grabbed a telephone and called the municipal public health department assuring whoever it was that he was in the best of health and had no need of medical assistance.

The story didn't end here, however. At length, somebody had the idea of looking at the ministry's instructions and found out that they contained nothing about having Obozov examined but rather stated that the necessary measures should be taken in reference to Doctor Melekhin. Of course, as for Melekhin, nothing was found to substantiate the supposed complaint.

Obozov felt like complaining to the ministry about its workers. But when he thought of what had happened to his first letters and what might happen if he carried the matter any further, he reconsidered.

Science

IN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Pravda, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) A meeting of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences held yesterday under the chairmanship of Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov discussed questions connected with the further development of important branches of technical science.

Academician A. A. Skochinsky, Director of the Mining Institute, reported on the principal results of recent research in the science of mining. It was observed at the meeting that the experience gained in creative cooperation between the members of this institute and workers in the coal industry deserves particular attention. The institute is directing its efforts toward solving a number of urgent tasks of extraction and mining science generally. Its work on perfecting methods of coal extraction, improving working conditions in mines, studying mine pressures and concentrating minerals is of great importance.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the work of the institute. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences passed a resolution aimed at further improving mining research and application of modern science and technology to mining.

A report on the work of the Institute of Mechanization was made by Doctor of Technical Sciences A. I. Petrusevich. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences proposed in a resolution that this institute expand its work in generalizing from the experience of industry and production innovators and give considerably more help to the great construction projects of communism.

STUDY OF HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY. (Pravda, April 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Soviet people display great interest in the history of science and technology, in the life and work of outstanding Russian scientists and inventors who have established the priority of our motherland in important discoveries. Over 300 research associates are now at work studying the history of technology.

A large conference summoned by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences opened in Moscow yesterday to discuss questions connected with the further development of scientific research in this field. Academician A. A. Blagonravov pointed out in his report that Academician S. I. Vavilov had played a large part in research into the history of science, and in popularizing this work.

A report on the results and tasks of scientific research into the history of technology was made by Associate Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences A. M. Samarin. He reported that new researches by Soviet archeologists and historians have revealed striking and hitherto unknown pages in the history of ancient Russian handicrafts and the development of manufacture and metalworking. Great importance attaches to the works published on Lomonosov, Polzunov, Kulibin, Mendeleyev, Yablochkov and many other authors of scientific discoveries and inventions of world significance.

The speaker also dealt in detail with the shortcomings which still exist in the study of the history of technology.

A report entitled "The Tasks, Subject Matter and Methods of the History of Technology" was made by Prof. A. A. Zvorykin.

The conference will last several days.

IN U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. (Izvestia, April 20, p. 1. Complete text:) Soviet scientists have marked the 70th anniversary of the death of the great natural scientist Charles Darwin, which occurred April 19.

In Moscow a meeting of the Division of Biological Sciences and Institute of Genetics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences was opened by Academician A. I. Oparin.

In his introductory speech Academician T. D. Lysenko said:

"We have met to honor the memory of the great natural scientist Charles Darwin, the 70th anniversary of whose death it is today.

"Darwin's greatest service to natural science was that he confirmed the basic principles of scientific biology as regards the interconnection and mutations of organic forms and proved the origin of certain species from others. Darwin proved that organic nature is in a state of development and has its own history. The classical writers of Marxism highly valued this aspect of Darwin's theory.

"Progressive materialist biologists supported and developed the materialist foundation of Darwin's theory and cast aside his mistaken theses. A fierce struggle has been waged in biological science between progress and reaction, between materialism and idealism.

"In the imperialist countries, the U.S.A. and Britain, the progressive materialist core of Darwin's teaching is slighted and may not be taught in schools."

Academician Lysenko emphasized that the materialist foundations of Darwinism had been creatively developed in Michurin's teaching.

Prof. N. I. Nuzhdin, Doctor of Biological Sciences, made a report on "Darwin and the Michurin Teaching."

A report was then heard from Prof. V. S. Dmitriyev on "The Development of Darwin's Teaching on the Origin of Species in the Works of Academician T. D. Lysenko."

Doctor of Biological Sciences A. N. Studitsky then made a report on "The Development of Darwinism in the Works of I. P. Pavlov."

DICTIONARY COMPILATION. (Pravda, April 16, p. 2. Complete text:) A conference on lexicography (the compilation of various types of dictionaries) opened in the Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R Academy of Sciences April 15 and was attended by scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic, Transcaucasus and Central Asian republics.

Opening remarks were made by Academician V. V. Vinogradov, who stressed that the flourishing of the culture and the development of the literary languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. determined the broad scope of lexicographical research.

The Linguistics Institute is now engaged in compiling a 12-volume dictionary of modern literary Russian, two volumes of which have already been published. The first volume of a seven-volume dictionary of Old Russian has been prepared, and a dictionary of the language of Pushkin is also in preparation. Extensive lexicographic work has developed in the Academies of Sciences of the Union republics in recent years, and in addition the foreign and national language dictionary publishing house has published dozens of translators' dictionaries, among them the first Russian-Evenki, Russian-Nenets, Russian—Kara-Kalpakian and a number of others. This year the publishing house will issue more than 20 dictionaries, including an explanatory dictionary of the Russian language compiled by S. I. Ozhegov.

The conference will discuss a number of important questions of the theory and practice of dictionary compilation in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'OVERCOME BACKWARDNESS OF FISHING INDUSTRY BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.'* (Izvestia, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Izvestia published an article under the above heading written by Comrades Moiseyev, Lagunov, Murin and Tikhonov. U.S.S.R. Minister of the Fishing Industry K. V. Rusakov reports that the article has been discussed in the collegium of the ministry and that the collegium has acknowledged that its authors are entirely justified in criticizing the shortcomings present in the work of the research institutes of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry with respect to fishing industry biological research. The collegium has outlined a broad program for organizing scientific work in the fishing industry in order to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

History

Works by Stalin Prize Winners: VALUABLE HISTORICAL WORK. (By Master of Historical Sciences N. Bogolyubov. Pravda, April 19, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Stalin Prizes have been awarded for a number of scholarly works on historical questions, including Prof. V. I. Avdiyev's "History of the Ancient Orient." The author has arranged this history of the ancient East in a new way which enhances the value of the book. Unlike the works of bourgeois authors, which include in the history of the ancient East only the histories of Egypt and the Middle East, Prof. Avdiyev's book also covers the ancient history of India and China.

Prof. Avdiyev has written his "History of the Ancient Orient" from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint. Bourgeois historical science has proved incapable of solving the basic problem of the social order which existed in the countries of the ancient East. Prof. Avdiyev sharply criticizes the representatives of bourgeois historiography. For example, he exposes the bourgeois-apologist "cyclical theory" of the German historian Eduard Meyer, who regards the social process as taking the form of a number of cycles, each ending in capitalism. Meyer's intentior is clear: it is to represent capitalism as a persistent phenomenon. The reactionary American historian and Egyptologist Breasted is also subjected to searching criticism in the "History of the Ancient Orient" for his grossly distorted picture of the ancient Egyptian social order, which idealizes Oriental despotism. ...

The author has also paid careful attention to the political superstructure of bureaucratic slave-owning despotism, showing that it corresponded to the demands of the slave-owning class, the secular and priestly aristocracy, and ensured cruel exploitation of the poor people and the slaves. The increase in the power of the despots (emperors and pharaohs) was to a considerable extent promoted by the concentration of landed property in the hands of the state: this was connected with the fact that control of the irrigation system was vested in the central authority. The priesthood also strengthened the power of the despot, representing him as God's representative on earth. The author correctly describes the class nature of ancient Eastern despotism and resolutely exposes the attempts of the fascist falsifiers of history to represent despotism as an ideal state. ...

In the new edition of the book the occasional uncritical references to Marr's Japhetic "theory" must be eliminated. The "History of the Ancient Orient" was written before the appearance of J. V. Stalin's "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics." Preparation of a new edition will undoubtedly help the author to raise the theoretical level of his valuable work still higher.

DECREE OF PRESIDIUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—(Pravda, April 21, p. 1; Izvestia, April 22, p. 2)—awarding the Order of Lenin to Academician Boris Dmitriyevich Grekov on his 70th birthday for outstanding services to scholarship.

OUTSTANDING SOVIET SCHOLAR. (Izvestia, April 22, p. 4. Complete text:) A meeting dedicated to the 70th birthday of the

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 39-40.

eminent Soviet historian Academician B. D. Grekov and the 45th anniversary of the beginning of his academic and professional career was held yesterday in the Division of History and Philosophy of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The President of the Academy, Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, emphasized in his introductory speech that B. D. Grekov was not only a historian but a prominent public figure and a tireless fighter for the cause of peace. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences N. M. Druzhinin made a report on the career of Academician Grekov.

Numerous greetings to Academician B. D. Grekov from various organizations and individuals were read out at the meeting.

Education

TRAINING OF YOUNG SCHOLARS. (Pravda, April 17, p. 2. Complete text:) In May there will be a new admission of students into courses for Doctor's and Master's degrees at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. Eight hundred students are to be admitted this year. They will work on dissertations in various scientific institutes. The Academy is training students in 500 specialties.

At present there are more than 2600 persons studying for Doctor's and Master's degrees in the Academy, among them young scholars of 58 different nationalities from various republics and provinces. Last year 86 young scholars received the degree of Doctor of Sciences. One hundred ninety-five obtained the degree of Master of Sciences.

Academicians D. V. Skobeltsyn, V. V. Vinogradov, A. I. Oparin, K. M. Bykov, N. A. Maximov, D. S. Belyankin, A. M. Terpigorov, V. V. Shuleikin and other scholars are serving as supervisors and advisers of students working for Doctor's and Master' s degrees.

Preparations for the admission of new students are under way in all institutes.

The Arts

12TH PLENARY SESSION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R. UNION OF SOVIET ARTISTS. (Pravda, April 17, p. 4. Complete text:) The 12th plenary session of the organizational committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists opened yesterday in Moscow. Artists, sculptors and art historians from Moscow, Leningrad and the Union and autonomous republics, territories and provinces of the country are taking part in the work of the session.

The session was opened with a short introductory speech by U.S.S.R. People's Artist A. Gerasimov, chairman of the organizational committee, who spoke of the important tasks placed before artists by contemporary life. Comrade Gerasimov drew attention to the backwardness in certain forms of art, including pictorial art, which are lagging behind the growing demands made by our people. He paid particular attention to the tasks of the ideological training of artists and the careful education of talented young people.

The participants in the session heard a report from Kh. Ushenin, secretary of the organizational committee, on "Improving the Organizational and Creative Work of the Union of Soviet Artists."

A considerable part of this report was devoted to the problems of improving the work of officials of the Union of Soviet Artists and of artists' organizations in the Union republics and cities of the country.

The plenary session is continuing its work today.

12TH PLENARY SESSION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R. UNION OF SOVIET ARTISTS. (Pravda, April 18, p. 4. 200 words. Condensed text:) The 12th plenary session of the organizational committee of the Union of Soviet Artists continued its work yesterday.

The chairman of the board of the Leningrad branch, D. Sokolov, devoted his speech to an analysis of the work of Leningrad artists. ...

In his report on the work of the board of the Ukraine Union of Soviet Artists, M. Khmelko described the state of Ukrainian pictorial art. ...

Comrade Khmelko observed that Ukrainian artists had not yet developed active preparations for the forthcoming 1952 exhibition. ...

The session is continuing its work today.

PLENARY SESSION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R. UNION OF SOVIET ARTISTS. (Pravda, April 19, p. 2. Complete text:) Discussion of reports continued at the 12th plenary session of the organizational committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists April 18. F. Modorov, director of Moscow's Surikov Art Institute, devoted his speech to tasks in improving training of future masters of sculpture and pictorial arts in special higher educational institutions. O. Skulmas, chairman of the board of the Latvian Union of Soviet Artists, spoke about the need for more intense work by Latvian artists to master the method of socialist realism, and Ts. Sampilov, chairman of the board of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic Union of Soviet Artists, criticized the republic's artists for inadequate study of the life of the working class.

The Georgian artist A. Kutateladze chided the speakers for insufficient self-criticism and also criticized the organizational committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists for its weak ties with the republic creative organizations. The Ukrainian artist S. Grigoryev called on masters of sculpture and pictorial arts to achieve a higher level in their work, to reflect life in its development and conflicts, to struggle against prettifying reality and to create works which stir the spectator.

G. Ryazhsky, Academic Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts, S. Abdullayev (Uzbek Republic), L. Grigorashchenko (Moldavian Republic), A. Pejek (Estonian Republic), P. Ishbulatov (Bashkir Autonomous Republic) and others also took part in the discussions.

PLENARY SESSION OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE OF U.S.S.R. UNION OF SOVIET ARTISTS. (Pravda, April 20, p. 2. Complete text:) The 12th plenary session of the organizational committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists ended April 19 after four days' work. P. Sysoyev, Head of the Chief Sculpture and Pictorial Arts Institution Administration of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of the Arts, spoke in the discussions at the morning session, devoting a considerable part of his speech to criticism of shortcomings in the publication of political posters.

N. Tomsky, chairman of the board of the Moscow Union of Artists, described the work of masters of sculpture and pictorial arts in the capital, devoting special attention to the ideological and political training of Moscow artists and pointing out serious shortcomings in this work.

A. Yar-Kravchenko, secretary of the organizational committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists, reproached the newspaper Sovetskoye iskusstvo for giving little aid to Soviet painters and sculptors in improving the ideological and artistic level of their works. The newspaper fails to pose important problems of the further development of sculpture and pictorial arts and throws little light on the art life of the republics. M. Manizer, Vice-President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts, was next to speak and threw light on a number of problems involved in the struggle to improve craftsmanship.

Kh. Naurzbayev (Kazakhstan), N. Denisovsky (Moscow), L. Vaineikites (Lithuania) and others also took part in the discussions.

A message of greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin was enthusiastically adopted.

Art News: INTERESTING CONCERT. (Reviewed by Oles Chishko. Pravda, April 20, p. 3. Complete text:) A concert of works by U.S.S.R. People' s Artist R. M. Gliere, one of the oldest Soviet composers, has been held in Leningrad. The program included the "Fergana Festival Overture," written in 1940, a cello concerto, a concerto for voice and orchestra and the suite from the "Taras Bulba Ballet," recently completed by the composer.

The challenging calls of karnais (large horns) and drums opened the "Fergana Festival Overture," a vivid work imbued with the holiday rejoicing of the people on completing the Stalin Great Fergana Canal.

Gliere's cello concerto conveyed the composer's lyrical feeling and his characteristically endearing warmth in the traditions of classical Russian music. Despite M. Rostropovich's very poetic performance of the cello concerto, one could not help but notice that the work dragged somewhat in the first two movements.

The concerto for voice and orchestra has become very popular and was very successful as rendered by N. Kazantseva. The second movement was repeated at the request of the audience.

The suite from the "Taras Bulba Ballet" was performed for the first time in Leningrad. It is infused with Ukrainian songs. The genuinely symphonic dance music and the excellent delineation of the principal characters make it especially striking. Judging from this suite (it is still too early to speak of the ballet in its entirety), the composer has succeeded in picturing the epic, mighty, strong-willed Taras, as well as the touching love of the mother, the unbalanced Andrei and the now dreamy, now inspired Oxana. The "Introduction" expressively depicts the free Cossacks, and the profoundly poetic scene of the boundless steppe where the Ukrainian peasants wander in captivity also leaves a vivid impression.

The slightly one-sided delineation the composer has given to Ostap in his dance and duet with Oxana is subject to dispute. It recalls more of the traditional ballet hero.

The stormy, furious "Whirlwind" dance and the "Great Hopak" are very good. It would be worth the composer's while to write a special concert version of certain portions of the suite, eliminating unnecessary slow passages.

The success of the concert was abetted by the participation of the composer himself.

A concert of Gliere's works has also been held in Moscow.

Literature

Criticism and Review: 'ON THE ROAD AND AT HOME.' (By Marietta Shaginyan. Pravda, April 21, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... V. Poltoratsky's small book of sketches "On the Road and At Home" is written with such great skill and such modesty on the part of the author that it seems that life itself speaks to you, and when you close the book you do not think about the author, or the form, or the artist's style, but you think deeply about everything he has told you. The book is divided into two parts: the first is devoted to postwar Soviet life, to the highways of war which are now busy again as highways of peace; to meetings with friends from the front; to the native scenery of central Russia, the Volga, the Ukraine. The second part deals with impressions abroad: Paris and provincial France seen through the eyes of a Soviet war correspondent. So much has already been written about this, yet still you read and cannot tear yourself away: every page of the book breathes something amazingly fresh and absorbing. And when you have finished reading, you start to think.

You think about the Soviet man. How he has grown and how little we know about him still! Here is an ordinary elderly woman from a collective farm. A neighbor has dropped in on her and she chats about that driver who was too lazy to make another trip to get potassium. Potassium—isn't that chemistry? How does she remember that? Isn't she confusing it with something else? The farm woman is hurt: "What are you talking about—do you think I would confuse potassium with ammonium nitrate? What kind of farmer is it who does not understand such things? After all, we study. And though I am elderly, I still go to the study circle. And I also have children at home. One has finished the seven-year school and the other has attended agricultural courses. The conversations are different in the family nowadays."

There are the shepherds on the banks of the Sivash. They discuss their work: "Nowadays a shepherd is not just a shepherd. He must be something of a veterinarian and must know something about machinery. How else could it be? Take a simple thing—the shearing of the sheep. It is electrified now. Our young shepherds usually finish the seven-year school."

Chuvashia—in Tsarist Russia nothing seemed poorer than a village in Chuvashia. For years no outsider would appear in the little village and for decades no Chuvashian would leave it except to go out to his little piece of land. Formerly, if somebody from the village of Nizhniye Kibiksi ever went into town it was only "to beg for charity." Now let us listen to the secretary of the Party organization in the village: "During this year, on collective farm business alone, one of us went to Moscow to buy a car; two traveled to Kazan to get electric bulbs and fuses; one went to get glass in Gorky; about 15 people went to Cheboksary on all kinds of community business. And, to take it the other way around, formerly the village policeman would come to collect taxes, or maybe a middleman to buy the crop. And this year? An electrical engineer working on the power plant, the chairman of the Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet, three lecturers, a writer, a radio technician, an actress—we can't even remember everyone who visited us."

Page after page, ordinary Soviet people pass before us and tell us about themselves. They do not seem to say anything unexpected, anything new. And yet the new is there, and it captivates you. ...

By letting the people talk and tell things about themselves which they know better than we do, and by not stressing his author's "I," V. Poltoratsky attains a vivid expression of his main theme. He portrays living, full-blooded Soviet people by showing what interacts between these people, what connects them and determines their development—namely, our new social environment.

Traveling to and from the distant Chuvashian village on community business—this does not just concern the biography of individual officials but rather is an expression of the new cultured environment. The collective farmer who corresponds with an Academician; the generation of shepherds that finished the seven-year school; the children who change home life and start a new kind of conversation in the family; the farmers who reply to the question "What kind of a crop do you expect?" not in the old way: "What God may grant," but with the words: "Our team planned so and so much"—these are expressions of the new environment. ...

Poltoratsky has been able in his sketches to depict the growing culture of Soviet society as seen in various human examples, and his success is very instructive in this connection. In spite of their artlessness and modesty, these sketches easily and naturally approach the level of an artistic story. And the best of them, such as "The Old Buoy Keeper" or "A Real Parisienne" have a genuine short story quality.

Criticism and Review: NOVEL ABOUT SOVIET WORKERS. (By M. Kuznetsov. Pravda, April 20, p. 2. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The magazine Zvezda has printed a novel by the Leningrad author V. Kochetov entitled "The Zhurbins." This work has aroused lively interest among readers. We find reflected in it many fundamental phenomena of Soviet life which have hitherto been very little treated in our literature. It contains a number of artistically convincing, vital characters and acute conflicts. ...

The central position in the novel is occupied by the Zhurbin family, descended from a long line of shipbuilders, who devote all their gifts and energy to building the Soviet Navy. ...

From the very first pages we learn of a great event in the life of the shipyard collective: a reconstruction is imminent—the yard is switching to the assembly-line system of production. ...in truth, the changes in the life of the yard are reflected in the fate of each member of the Zhurbin family. ...

Some heroes of contemporary works are only turners, only molders, only steelmakers, etc. V. Kochetov's novel really depicts a family and not just a collection of people of different occupations. His warm and intimate narrative reveals how new, communist relationships penetrate all aspects of the heroes' lives. The wife, Agafya Karpovna, says very directly and sincerely, "Our way is the same as the state's way." ...

"The family is a miniature cell of the state," one of the novel's heroes reflects, and the author has succeeded in conveying truthfully the spirit of genuinely communist morality which reigns in the Zhurbin family. They do not make allowances for each other or close their eyes to mistakes; if someone goes wrong they try to point it out to him in good time. This is what happens to Alyosha when he falls a victim to conceit. ...

Precise and apt detail plays an important role in works of art. Without detail there is no character. It is precisely the exact

details which from the first pages make one feel the author's skill and inspire belief in the characters he depicts.

The author shows people in the process of overcoming real difficulties and their own shortcomings—people involved in clashes called forth by life, in the struggle with the dubious characters still to be found in our society. One such dubious character or negative type is the club manager Benyamin Semyonovich.

The author has given a convincing portrayal of the corruptness and emptiness of this character. ...

Recently a number of works about our working class have appeared, and this is evidence of the increased attention our writers are paying to a vital theme of our times. But not infrequently in these books one encounters an extremely oversimplified and schematic representation of life. Their authors attempt to show the hero only at work, within the walls of his plant; they completely overlook his everyday life, the manysidedness of his experience, his cultural needs, his very rich spiritual world. This applies, for instance, to M. Platoshkin's "Shop Foreman," K. Kostsinsky's "The Front Line" and certain others. Such a one-sided approach, which contradicts the truth of life, inevitably leads to an impoverishment of reality; the characters of the heroes are monotonous, inexpressive, incapable of really moving the reader.

Interesting also is the story of the publication of "The Zhurbins." When the author offered his novel to one of the Moscow magazines, the criticism made of it was: "This is everyday life, but we want shipbuilding." However, as we can see, it is precisely because V. Kochetov has given a many-sided representation of the life of his heroes that he has been able to portray their labor more profoundly and—what is most important—to present genuinely vital characters, a really clear and impressive picture of our life. ...

Press and Publishing

From the Latest Mail: A PIECE OF HACK WRITING. (Pravda, April 18, p. 2. 400 words. Condensed text:) A sketch by B. Krinitsky entitled "River of Friendship" appeared recently in the republic newspaper Turkmenskaya iskra [Turkmenian Spark]. The writer very superficially describes the work of transforming the Kara-Kum desert but expounds readily upon all manner of absurdities which he has dreamed up.

A large part of the sketch is taken up with the description of exotic times long past. The author constantly repeats the thought that "the future of the desert is revealed in its past." Thus, near the ruins of Shah-Senem he came upon some old sand-covered hovels abandoned by the Turkmenian people back in the last century. "Why, these places are entirely suitable for resettling!" he exclaims in rapture. ...

Nobody entertains seriously the thought of restoring ancient, dilapidated villages. Everybody knows that new, well-built towns and villages will go up in the Main Turkmenian Canal zone.

The author also dreams up the idea that the Bolshevik Collective Farm, Tashauz Province, lives with the "importunate thought" of building two agro-cities!* The idea of the "agro-cities" is also a figment of the writer's imagination. The members of the advanced Bolshevik Collective Farm are by no means concerned with this long condemned scheme; they are concerned with solving their main task, raising the yield of cotton and increasing the herd and productivity of communally owned livestock.

The sketch is also wrong in its treatment of the development of irrigated lands in northern Turkmenistan and Kara-Kalpakia. According to the author, the collective farmers here are mainly restoring, reconstructing and "reviving" the ancient canals. Actually, during the Soviet years they have built scores of new irrigation systems, many trunk canals and hydrotechnical projects which have brought about unprecedented development of cotton cultivation in these areas.

In a word, the whole sketch is the fruit of unconscientious hack treatment of a big subject.

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* [For an account of Krushchev's agro-city proposal and the subsequent condemnation of it, see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 7, pp. 3-17, 42; No. 21, pp. 3-4; No. 24, pp. 5-7.]

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

(Continued From Page 9)

a theory of Soviet children's literature as a component part of the general theory of Soviet literature.

Very important in children's literature is what to show to children and how to show it. Therefore it is necessary to see its particular tasks in the specific nature of the content of children's books and in specific artistic form and craftsmanship. ...

The children's writer must remember that the child's experience of life is different from the adult's, that the psychology of the adult and the psychology of the child are not one and the same, that the child's perceptions are essentially different from the perceptions of an adult.

This in no way means that the writer must adapt himself to the child, must "come down" to him. Respect for the reader suggests to the sensitive, intelligent writer what the "secret" of writing for children is, what it means—in Gorky's words, to write about the same thing as one would for adults, but to write it in another way. ...

But the writer must not simply proceed from the interests of the children or simply express their feelings and impressions; he must direct the children's interests, be a genuine "engineer of children's souls," use every book to meet the main task—to help the Party and state educate "fighters who are fearless, cheerful, joyous, confident of their powers, ready to overcome any difficulties, fighters for freedom and the honor of our motherland, for the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, for the victory of communism." ...

ABDUCTED BRIDE

(Continued From Page 7)

to why Gilmanov, chairman of the village Soviet, and Akhmittsafin, secretary of the Young Communist League, so stubbornly shield Miniakhmet Akhmatdulin.

The fact of the matter is that these people are themselves reviving feudal ways in the village. Hasan Gilmanov, for instance, possesses two wives, while Akhmetgarei Akhmittsafin, like Akhmatdulin, stole his bride, G. Amastura, in 1950 and married her by force. A year later Akhmittsafin abandoned his wife.

Through the fault of the chairman of the village Soviet and of the Y.C.L. secretary, educational work among the youth in the village of Araslanovka has been sadly neglected. Card games are held in the reading room. There is no radio, there are no books, films are not shown for months on end, lectures are not given. Yet the village Soviet receives funds for cultural education. These funds are not spent. To all this must be added the fact that in charge of the reading room is this same Akhmittsafin.

The village of Araslanovka is two hours' journey from the district center. It was visited by Comrades Morozov and Sapozhnikov, secretaries of the district committee of the Young Communist League. But they did not attribute much importance to these outrageous facts.

"We knew of the shortcomings in educational work at the Pobeda Collective Farm," Comrade Morozov admits, "but we never thought matters would go so far."

It remains to be hoped that the Chelyabinsk Province Y.C.L. Committee will take urgent measures to bring to book the bearers of these barbaric feudal survivals and to put in order the cultural education in the village.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

APRIL 16—22, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

In Security Council—U.S.A., Britain and France prevent consideration of Tunisian question, Pr-Izv 16/4-600. Indonesian newspaper on conversion of U.N. into tool of American imperialists, Pr 17/3-225, Izv 17/4-225.

ATLANTIC PACT

Under pressure by Washington—Plans for war preparations in operation—Draft of guarantee agreement between Britain and so-called "European Defense Community," Pr 17/3-500, Izv 17/4-500. (Cartoon)—French "independence" within framework of Atlantic Pact [U.S. military man has strangle hold on French Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense and Finance], by the Kukryniksy [M. Kuprianov, P. Krylov and N. Sokolov], Pr 18/4.

PEACE FRONT

Peace conference in Mexico [New York dateline], Pr 16/4-150. Meeting of young Austrian fighters for peace [ends in Vienna], Pr 22/4-500.

CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN

International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 16/3-750, Izv 16/4-850. Statement by Ching-ling Soong [on International Conference in Defense of Children], Izv 16/4-250. Telegram from Li Teh-chuan to International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr 17/3-350, Izv 17/4-350. At International Conference in Defense of Children, Pr-Izv 17/4-25. (Editorial)—In defense of peace, in defense of children! Izv 17/1-1300. International Conference in Defense of Children ends, Pr 18/4-200, Izv 18/3-200. Appeal by International Conference in Defense of Children to men and women of the whole world, Pr 18/4-800, Izv 18/3-800. For a happy future for children [Work of International Conference in Defense of Children an important stage in fight for peace], by Staff Correspondent V. Mikhailov, Pr 18/4-1100. International Conference in Defense of Children—Resolution on report "The Influence of Literature, the Press, Radio, Motion Pictures and the Arts on Cultural and Moral Development of Children," Pr 19/4-500, Izv 19/3-500; —Resolution on report "Child Health," Pr 19/4-750, Izv 20/4-500; —Resolution on report "Education of Children," Pr 20/4-500, Izv 20/4-750.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

Forthcoming session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers [will discuss report on activity of association's General Secretariat, report on investigation of war crimes and use of bacteriological weapons in Korea, German peace treaty and other questions], Pr 16/3-150. Delegation of Soviet lawyers at session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Pr 16/3-25. Session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers [opens in Vienna], Pr-Izv 17/4-500. Session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers [Report on investigation of war crimes and use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], Pr 18/4-700, Izv 18/3-700; [continues], Pr 19/4-700, Izv 19/4-1000. Closing of session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers—Appeal to Security Council adopted at session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers [to examine evidence of bacteriological warfare in Korea and China and take measures necessary to end these crimes], Pr-Izv 20/4-500. Appeal by session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers to lawyers of world [to study association's reports on use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China and to conduct further investigations], Pr 21/4-650, Izv 21/3-650.

MAY DAY

Chinese workers' May Day competition [in Mukden], Pr 18/1-200. To meet international workers' holiday [New labor achievements in Bulgaria], Izv 18/1-200. Competition in honor of May Day [Rumania], Izv 18/1-200. For peace and unity!—May Day appeal by World Federation of Trade Unions to working people of the world, Pr 19/4-600. In honor of May Day [Competitions in Rumania], Pr 21/1-175. Following Soviet workers' example [May Day competitions in Rumania], by Staff Correspondent P. Golubyov, Pr 22/3-1100. May Day preparations in Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pr 22/3-150.

FAR EAST

China.—Soviet-Chinese trade relations [Trade agreement signed in Moscow], Pr-Izv 16/2-100. In Southwest China [Solution of national question in Yunnan Province], by Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin, Pr 16/3-1100. Advance of economy and culture [1951 plan fulfillment], Pr 17/1-225. Panchen Lama arrives in Tibet, Pr-Izv 18/4-100. Rise of workers' standard of living in Chinese People's Republic [Retail price of flour reduced 4.4%], Izv 18/1-50. Evidence of strengthening of economic cooperation [1952 Soviet-Chinese trade agreement], Pr 19/1-200. Chinese newspapers greet expansion of Soviet-Chinese trade, Izv 19/3-225. Travel notes: In Shansi Province, by N. Krynkin, Izv 20/3-1800, Izv 22/4-1400. For high crop yield [Ministry of Agriculture and Central Union of Cooperatives issue directive on providing peasants with agricultural implements], Pr 21/1-100. Titoite spies deported from China, Pr 22/4-75.

India.—On eve of Presidential elections in India [Candidates announced], Pr 16/3-100, Izv 16/4-100.

Japan.—Publication in Japan of works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, Pr 16/3-75, Izv 16/4-75. Japanese economy under yoke of American usurpers [Occupiers are striving to convert Japan into military springboard and source of maximum profits for U.S. monopolies], by Ya. Pevzner, Izv 16/3,4-2800. Against fascistization of Japan [Liaison Bureau of World Federation of Trade Unions for Asia and Oceania supports Japanese workers' struggle against subversive activities bill], Pr 17/4-250, Izv 17/4-300. Japanese authorities' highhanded action [Passports denied to trade union representatives invited to May Day celebration in Peking], Pr 18/4-25. Repression of Chinese and Koreans living in Japan [Bill for forcible deportation of Chinese and Koreans submitted to Diet], Pr 18/4-300; under heading Japanese authorities prepare new repressive measures against Chinese and Koreans living in Japan, Izv 18/4-125. Americans revive Japanese monopolies, Izv 18/4-250. General strike in Japan [protesting subversive activities bill], Izv 19/4-300. New general strike in Japan [protesting subversive activities bill], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 20/4-800. Japanese workers' struggle against colonial slavery [Committee for struggle against revision of labor laws meets in Tokyo; miners' strike in Fukushima], Pr 21/3-100. [Second] Congress of Japanese-Chinese Friendship Society [in Tokyo], Pr 22/4-25.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 16/4-50; Pr-Izv 17/4-100; Pr-Izv 18/4-100; Pr-Izv 19/4-100; Pr-Izv 20/4-100; Pr 21/4-100; Pr-Izv 22/4-75. Korean truce talks, Pr 16/4-75; Pr-Izv 17/4-75; Izv 18/4-50; Pr-Izv 19/4-125; Pr 21/4-450; Pr-Izv 22/4-350. 40th birthday of Kim Il Sung [marked in North Korea], Pr 16/3-300; under heading Kim Il Sung anniversary, Izv 16/4-300. British and American prisoners of war in Korea demand end of war, Pr-Izv 17/4-650. American interventionists are using poison gas in Korea, Pr-Izv 17/4-175. Korean writers in struggle for freedom and peace, by Korean writer Se Man Il, Pr 17/4-1500. New violation by American planes of Chinese air borders, Pr-Izv 19/4-100. Korean people will stand up for their freedom and independence, by Vice-Chairman of Cabinet of Ministers of Korean People's Democratic Republic Pak Hon Yong, Pr 22/3-2600.

Korean people are combating bacteriological weapons used by Americans, Pr-Izv 16/4-200. Against use of bacteriological weapons [Article in newspaper in Montevideo], Pr 16/4-150. (Cartoon)—"War council" in American headquarters [Brig. Gen. William Creasy tells insects wearing U.S. helmets: "Gentlemen, you are the cheapest weapons"], by the Kukryniksy, Pr 16/4. Protests in France against American forces' crimes in Korea [Meetings in La Rochelle and Marmande; letters sent to U.S. Embassy], Izv 16/4-200. Statement by Brazilian partisans of peace to Security Council [protesting use of bacteriological weapons in Korea], Pr 17/4-350. On international themes: Facts speak for themselves [Americans' use of bacteriological and chemical weapons in Korea and Northeast China], by B. Vronsky, Izv 19/4-750. Against American aggressors' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea [Statement by four vice-presidents of Chi-

nese Academy of Sciences], Izv 20/4-200. Instigators of bacteriological warfare fear the truth [Police and demonstrators clash in U.S. sector of Vienna; protests against persecution of Prof. Brandweiner increase], Izv 22/4-250.

Viet Nam.—Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Nguyen Long Bang arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 18/4-75.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

(Editorial)—Growth of national income in people's democracies, Pr 16/1-1200.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Application of Soviet work methods in Albania [In past three months, Albanian-Soviet Friendship Society has organized 25 conferences on Soviet methods], Izv 18/1-225. Five-year plan of tree planting [Plan for first quarter of 1952 fulfilled 400%], Pr 19/1-100. Tree planting in Albania [Parks and public gardens laid out in many cities], Izv 19/3-150.

Bulgaria.—Achievements of cooperative movement in Bulgaria [97.9% of retail trade in 1951 carried on by state and cooperative sector], Izv 16/3-175. At Bulgarian cooperatives' congress [Cooperative network to be broadened], Pr 19/1-100. Bulgarian government's protest against Greek authorities' provocations on Bulgarian-Greek border, Izv 20/4-200. Development of amateur performances [by dramatic and musical collectives], Pr 21/1-100. Bulgarian-Soviet friendship week ends, Izv 22/4-175.

Czechoslovakia.—Spring field work, Pr 17/1-175. Construction of hydroelectric station [on Vah River], Pr 18/1-200. Exhibit of Soviet works of art [opens in Prague], Pr 21/1-175. Conference of women in Czechoslovakia [in Prague on work by women in building socialism], Pr 22/4-275.

Finland.—Finnish workers in the arts arrive in Moscow, Pr-Izv 17/4-75.

Greece.—Stop execution of Greek democrats—Letter from U.S.S.R. Permanent U.N. Representative Ya. A. Malik to U.N. Secretariat, Pr 18/4-600, Izv 18/3-600. Statement by Beloyannis' mother [to people of the world expressing hope that her son's death will serve cause of peace—London dateline], Pr 20/3-125, Izv 20/4-125. Military talks in Athens [Visit of Lord Halifax connected with formation of a military-political organization in Eastern Mediterranean], Pr 20/4-50.

Hungary.—New agricultural machinery [produced at Budapest tractor plant], Pr 19/1-100. Protecting mothers and children in Hungary [Maternity homes and nurseries built in many towns], Izv 19/3-100. Protest by Hungarian government against border violation by Yugoslav planes, Izv 20/4-300. Hungarian people's achievements [Fulfillment of first quarter of 1952 plan], Pr 21/1-200. Kossuth Prize winners, by Staff Correspondent Ivan Vinnichenko, Izv 22/4-1000.

Poland.—Preparations for construction of Palace of Culture and Science [in Warsaw], Pr 17/1-125. For Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science [Kuibyshev factory makes equipment for Warsaw building], Pr 20/1-150. Friendship of Soviet and Polish peoples [Meeting in Warsaw of Polish representatives and Soviet workers constructing Palace of Culture and Science], Pr 21/3-125. Plan for Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw approved, Pr 22/3-125. Publication in Poland of works by Stalin Prize winners, Izv 18/1-100.

Party of working class is leading force of Polish people, by Chairman of Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Boleslaw Bierut, Pr 18/2, 3-4300. Collection of articles by B. Bierut published in Poland, Pr 18/4-50. 60th birthday of President of Polish Republic Boleslaw Bierut—Formal meeting in Warsaw;—Message from Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union;—Message to Comrade J. V. Stalin, Pr-Izv 19/3-1900. Message from J. V. Stalin to President of Polish Republic Comrade Boleslaw Bierut, Pr-Izv 19/1-50. Message from N. Shvernik to President of Polish Republic Comrade B. Bierut, Pr-Izv 19/1-25. Speech by Boleslaw Bierut at formal meeting in Warsaw, Pr-Izv 20/3-1800. Reception in Warsaw, Pr 20/3-75; under heading Reception in Warsaw on 60th birthday of Boleslaw Bierut, Izv 20/4-75. Indestructible friendship of U.S.S.R. and Poland, Izv 20/3-1800. Formal meeting in Berlin, Pr 20/3-225; under heading Formal meeting in Berlin on occasion of German-Polish friendship month and 60th birthday of Boleslaw Bierut—Speech by Otto Grotewohl, Izv 20/4-900. Message from Boleslaw Bierut to Chairman of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, Pr 21/1-75, Izv 22/2-75. Message from Boleslaw Bierut to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Comrade N. Shvernik, Pr 21/1-25, Izv 22/2-25. Treaty of indissoluble friendship and peace, by Vice-Chairman of Council of Ministers of Polish Republic Aleksander Zawadzki, Pr 21/3-2600. (Editorial)—In interests of peace of whole world [Seventh anniversary of Soviet-Polish treaty], Pr 21/1-1500. Radio address by [Chairman of Council of Ministers] J. Cyrankiewicz [on seventh anniversary of Soviet-Polish treaty], Pr-Izv 22/3-450. Seventh anniversary of signing of Soviet-Polish treaty [marked throughout country], Izv 22/3-350.

Rumania.—Rumanian artists end tour in Kiev, Pr 16/4-125. Rumanian teachers' conference ends, Izv 16/3-175. Agitators' living word [Agitators' successes reported at meeting conducted by Scanteia], Pr 18/1-175. Rumanian workers of the arts arrive in Moscow, Pr 18/4-100. Noteworthy date in history of Rumanian people [75th anniversary of Rumanian independence], Izv 22/3-175.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Izv 20/4-125.

NEAR EAST

Egypt.—Wafd communique [criticizing Egyptian government's dissolution of Parliament and postponement of elections], Pr 17/3-100. International review: Why elections have been postponed in Egypt, by F. Orekhov, Pr 20/3-450.

Iran.—Teheran radio on Britain's interference in Iran's internal affairs, Pr-Izv 16/4-450. British interference in internal affairs of Iran [Former Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. attempts to hinder sale of oil in order to restore its domination in Iran], Pr 21/4-450. Against British interference in Iran's internal affairs [Government protests recent trip of British Foreign Office legal adviser to Bahrein Islands], Pr 22/4-75; under heading Iranian [Minister of Foreign Affairs] protests British interference in Iran's internal affairs, Izv 22/4-75.

Iraq.—Anti-imperialist demonstration in Bagdad [Beirut dateline], Pr 17/3-100, Izv 17/4-100.

Turkey.—Turkish Ambassador M. Göker leaves Moscow, Pr-Izv 16/4-75.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Excesses of American servicemen in Austria [U.S. soldiers' violence against Austrian citizens goes unpunished], Izv 18/4-150. Austrian public marks seventh anniversary of country's liberation by Soviet Army, Izv 19/4-150.

Germany.—German people honor memory of Ernst Thaelmann, Pr 17/3-225, Izv 17/4-225; [Meeting in Berlin], Pr 18/3-225. For united, peace-loving and democratic Germany!—Speech by Walter Ulbricht at unveiling of memorial plaque at home where Ernst Thaelmann worked, Pr 18/3-1400. For peace treaty with unified Germany [Congress for unity and peace treaty in München-Gladbach], Pr 16/3-125. Foreign comments on Soviet government's note to governments of U.S.A., Britain and France on peace treaty with Germany [Reports from Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Britain, U.S.A., Norway and Switzerland], Pr 16/3-2000; [Germany, France, Britain, U.S.A., Norway and Switzerland], Izv 16/3-1500; [Germany, Bulgaria, U.S.A. and France], Pr-Izv 17/3-2200. Appeal by Democratic Women's League of Germany [before May 19 congress in Berlin for a peace treaty], Pr 17/3-300. Session of Council of Ministers of German Democratic Republic [German unity and peace treaty discussed and statement adopted], Pr 18/3-600, Izv 18/4-1400. Statement by government of German Democratic Republic, Pr 18/3-1200, Izv 18/4-1200. German people are for peaceful reunification of Germany [Proposals of Soviet government's April 9 note widely approved], Pr 19/3-1000. New step on path of remilitarizing Western Germany [Western occupation authorities form six West German coal concerns], Pr 19/3-50. On international themes: Conclusion of German peace treaty is urgent matter, by B. Vronsky, Izv 19/4-1000. International review: Road to strengthening peace [Soviet government's April 9 note to Western powers on peace treaty with Germany], by F. Orekhov, Pr 20/3-1000. Jen Min Jih Pao on Soviet note to three Western powers on peace treaty with Germany, Pr 20/4-200. French [Socialist Party] newspaper on Soviet government's note to governments of Western powers, Pr 21/3-250. German people fight for united, peace-loving Germany [Articles in Neues Deutschland and Freies Volk], Pr 21/4-900. Appeal by Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany to German people [to oppose "general treaty" and remilitarization of Germany and to support free elections and conclusion of peace treaty], Pr 20/4-1900; under heading For a united, peace-loving Germany!—Appeal by Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany to German people, Izv 22/3-1900. West German press on Western powers' unwillingness to conclude peace treaty with Germany, Pr 22/4-175; under heading Western powers do not want to conclude peace treaty with Germany, Izv 22/4-175. Restoration of West German monopolies and war concerns, Pr-Izv 22/4-300. Intrigues of enemies of peace-loving Germany [Rumors that Western powers would begin discussion of Soviet peace treaty

in near future were propaganda maneuver to delay reply], by Staff Correspondent P. Naumov, Pr 22/4-1000. For united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany! [Statement by Political Committee of Christian Democratic Union of Germany], Pr 22/4-200.

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Belgium.—Protests in Belgium against Eisenhower's stay in Brussels, Izv 18/4-75.

France.—What disturbs the French bourgeois press? [Newspapers express hostility toward U.S. rearmament program, desire to settle German question and growing interest in restoring trade with Eastern Europe], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 16/4-1500. In the occupation noose [U.S. occupiers in France], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 21/4-1500. French dockers in struggle for peace [Brest dockers resolve not to handle war materials], Pr-Izv 22/3-25. 33rd anniversary of French sailors' mutiny on Black Sea [marked in Marseilles], Pr 22/3-175.

Great Britain.—Growth of British monopolists' profits [Gross profit of 710 companies for first quarter of 1952 is 21% above those of same period in 1951], Pr 16/4-200. Crisis in British textile industry, by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 17/3-850. Economic situation in Britain [British press on increasing economic difficulties], Pr 22/3-350.

Italy.—On forthcoming municipal elections in Rome [Communist and Socialist Parties announce joint list of candidates], Pr 17/4-225, Izv 17/4-200. Italians protest Montgomery's arrival in Italy [Milan workers stop work in many enterprises, pass resolutions], Pr 21/3-150.

The Netherlands.—Dutch-Soviet friendship month, Pr 21/3-300.

Norway.—Soviet workers in the arts leave for Norway, Izv 16/4-75. Soviet delegates arrive in Oslo to participate in Norwegian-Soviet friendship week, Izv 17/4-125. Soviet artists' concert in Oslo, Izv 19/3-150. Reception in Soviet Embassy in Oslo on occasion of Norwegian-Soviet friendship week, Pr 21/4-75. Norwegian-Soviet friendship week [ends], Pr 22/3-125.

Sweden.—International review: Erlander's visit to U.S.A. [regarded by some as step toward revision of Sweden's neutrality policy], by F. Orekhov, Pr 20/3-550. Performances by Soviet artists in Sweden, Pr 22/3-150.

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Letter to the editor: Serious shortcomings in city construction work [New buildings erected on outskirts of Molotov, but center of city is neglected], by Chairman of Standing Committee for Municipal Construction G. Notchenko, Izv 16/3-500. Experience of work of Soviets: From local newspapers—We are improving cities and settlements [Leningradskaya pravda (Leningrad Truth) tells of achievements and shortcomings in construction work], Izv 17/2-200. Nukha, city of silk [in Azerbaidzhan], by Staff Correspondent V. Khaldeyev, Izv 18/2-300. New appearance of Ulan-Ude, Pr 18/2-150.

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(Continued From Page 38) ——— DOMESTIC

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'DELIVER NEWSPAPERS TO SUBSCRIBERS PROMPTLY.'* (Izvestia, April 16, p. 2. Complete text:) An Izvestia article under the above heading criticized the work of the Novosibirsk Province Administration of the Ministry of Communications. Communications Director (First Class) Comrade Tur, head of the administration, has informed the editors that investigation has confirmed the charges published and that measures have been taken to organize regular delivery of newspapers and magazines to subscribers. Strict control has now been established over efficient movement of mails and officials failing to observe schedules for newspaper and magazine deliveries have been reprimanded.

*Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 6, pp. 38-39.

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

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THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.